

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 694.—VOL. xxv.]

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## POSITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

AFTER long, but neither interminable nor incomprehensible delays, the war appears to have reached a point when delay will be no longer practicable. Diplomacy is still spinning its cobwebs, but events are upon the march. It is not for subtle intrigue to unravel the knot that Russia has wound round herself and her neighbours. The sword is the only negotiator, and bids fair to have much to do before the Czar is reduced to a proper state of mind to listen to the dictates of justice and reason. The man who could dictate such a document as that which bears the signature of Count Nesselrode, and is addressed to Count Budberg and the Bayards of Wallachia, is evidently rendered so furious by fanaticism as to be incapable of understanding any argument but that of brute force. A more atrocious manifesto was never penned. The hand of the avenger will speedily be upon him. It is difficult to say at which extremity of his empire the first great blow will fall; but it is not unlikely that he will be struck simultaneously from two, if not from three different sides, and that a signal discomfiture will await him at each. The departure for the Baltic of the first division of the gallant French army is the most important, as well as the most interesting, episode of this memorable struggle. The patriotic reflections, and the national pride which it excites in the minds of both Englishmen and Frenchmen, are of them-

selves no mean reward for the sacrifices which each of the two nations has made. The long wars between France and Great Britain are thus not only ended but expiated. The fraternisation of the two peoples is even more complete than that of their armies and navies. The conveyance of French soldiers in British ships of war, to attack the enemy of European liberty and independence in his main stronghold, on his own sea, and in the very mouth of his capital, is a combination of circumstance and purpose that has already had an immense moral effect in every part of Europe. After such a union as this, England and France, who in their own interest and that of humanity ought always to have been friends and allies, are not likely to be again dissevered. It is but fifty years ago that the first Napoleon assembled an army at Boulogne for the invasion of England, and may we not hope that if it have taken fifty years to convert such ancient opponents into such firm and faithful friends, it may take thrice fifty years to re-convert them into enemies?

While these powerful reinforcements are steaming to the Baltic, and preparing for a blow that may deprive the Czar of Finland, if it do not also drive him from his capital, the Swedes, the Danes, the Prussians, and the Austrians are severally influenced by the tidings. The Finlanders begin to see a hope of liberty; the Swedes give louder utterance to the patriotic ardour that made them a Power on the earth in the days when their Gustavus was as formidable a name as that of Nicholas is now. Even the

Danish Court has its misgivings; that the instinct of the people is often a safer guide than the calculations of Cabinets.

The presence of a French army on the shores of the Baltic may well induce the King of Prussia to ask himself the momentous question, whether, in continuing, even at the eleventh hour, to sympathise with and support Russia by his tortuous and obstructive policy, he is sure of the allegiance of his own people? Many prophecies provide the means for their own fulfilment. The abdication of the King is an idea that has long been familiar to his subjects; it has been written ere now on his palace walls, and is traceable even upon the faces of his "beloved Berliners," as a satisfactory solution of all difficulties that his conduct may create. Had it not been for his torpid but baleful influence, the Austrian army would, a fortnight ago, have been in a position to give battle to the Russians in Wallachia. Yet, after all, the policy of Prussia is a matter of but little moment, except to the Prussians themselves. It cannot prevent, or sensibly retard, the triumphant action of Great Britain and France, either in the North or in the South. When the oppressor shall be humbled, when the final victory shall be won, and when those who have achieved it, shall decide upon the punishment of the vanquished, and the securities to be exacted of him for the future, Prussia will have to retire into the background and to keep her own counsel; she will no longer be a leading Power of Europe; she will have voluntarily descended from her high position, and must fall into



THE 48TH FRENCH REGIMENT OF THE LINE EMBARKING ON BOARD "THE ST. VINCENT" ENGLISH SHIP, AT CALAIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



the second rank: the nations who can win battles without her or in spite of her, are not very likely to admit her to their deliberations after the fight is fought. If to play so minor a part does not suit the temper of the Prussian people, it is for them to settle the matter with Frederick William. It is not for the Allies to give themselves any further concern about a Sovereign who seems to have no other function than to darken counsel, who has neither sagacity enough to see the right course nor courage to pursue it.

On the banks of the Danube, Omer Pacha, reinforced by the British and French auxiliaries, has driven the Russians across the river, with great slaughter. The obstinate and brilliant battle of Giurgevo, adds a new laurel to his victorious brow. The Turks, at this position, are in full possession of both banks of the Danube, and of the islands in the midst. Omer Pacha's headquarters are at Rustchuk, where he commands a force of 30,000 Ottomans, exclusive of 15,000 British and French. Fresh reinforcements continued to arrive daily from Varna. The headquarters of the Russians are at Frateschi, a small post between Giurgevo and Bucharest; and the disposition of the opposing forces is such, that a pitched battle appears to be imminent, either at that town or under the walls of Bucharest. The Ottoman armies are flushed, not only with the brilliant defence of Silistria, but with the equally brilliant results they have obtained at Giurgevo. Their Allies are full of health and spirits, and eager to make a decisive onslaught upon the foe. The Russians, on the contrary, are foiled, beaten, and dispirited. Some of their best Generals are slain, others are mortally wounded, and veterans, whose lives have been passed in the service of the Emperor, have been snubbed and superseded for counselling a retrograde movement when policy and strategy commanded it, and nothing but the desperation and recklessness of the Emperor dictated an advance. When two such armies meet, it will be strange indeed if ignominious discomfiture be not the punishment of the evil-doer. The public has been so long accustomed to look to the capture of Cronstadt or Sebastopol as the earliest fruit of the war, that it will, perhaps, be surprised if it should hear the first shouts of victory from the banks of the Danube; but the present probability seems to be that a speedy triumph of the Allies will be achieved on Wallachian soil, and that the might of Russia will be crushed and humbled on her own chosen battle-field, never more to be set up again for men's wonder and admiration with the same lustre as before.

Nor have the fleets in the Black Sea been idle while this issue has been ripening. The Russian forts at the Sulineh mouth of the Danube have been captured and destroyed, and their garrisons and commanders made prisoners. A similar operation has been performed at the Kilja mouths of the river, and upon all the Russian forts between Kilja and Odessa.

The work has thus begun in earnest. We may, perhaps, hear some further faint whispers of protocols, and memorandums, and conferences from Vienna, and of drivelling dotardisms from Berlin, but even of these we shall speedily hear the last. The combatants are at length brought face to face, and the world awaits the result with the cheerful hope that the punishment of Russia will be as mighty as her wickedness; and that the fruits of the treachery, the cunning, and the rapacity of a century will be torn from her grasp in one day. Europe may then say to the victorious Allies, as insolent Nicholas said to Baron Budberg, when marking his displeasure to the Wallachian Boyards, "Be severe—very severe to these lawless Russians: the more severe the better!"

#### EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS.

Upon the preceding page we have Engraved one of the spirited scenes presented at Calais last week by the Embarkation of the French Expeditionary Force for the Baltic. The details are given in the narrative accompanying other Illustrations, sketched at Calais upon the same occasion, in the Supplement published with the present Number.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It was currently reported at St. Thomas's, that two privateers, under Russian colours, were in those seas; and the British war steamer *Devastation* left that port on the 16th on a cruise.

The Screw Company's vessel *Jason* has been taken up by the Admiralty, and is being fitted with all expedition to carry 300 horses to the East. They will embark at Woolwich.

**RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.**—From some cause, hitherto unexplained by the Secretary-at-War, the system of encouraging men to volunteer from the Militia for the Line has been deviated from. Now that soldiers are much wanted, and an excellent nursery for recruits established, why is not the original method resorted to? As an instance of what has been effected towards completing the ranks of the regulars, the following statement gives the correct number of volunteers from the Militia, added to the permanent force, from the 15th of July to the 15th of November, 1799:—To the Artillery, 344; First Foot Guards, 454; Second, 557; Third, 290; Fourth, 3034; Fifth, 1289; Ninth, 2693; Fifteenth, 1548; Sixteenth, 761; Seventeenth, 1553; Twentieth, 1647; Thirty-first, 955; Thirty-fifth, 1764; Thirty-sixth, 769; Forty-first, 1504; Forty-sixth, 694; Fifty-second, 1881; Fifty-sixth, 774; Sixty-second, 1043; Sixty-third, 775; Eighty-second, 702—Total, 24,977.

ORDERS were received at Chatham on Tuesday, that as soon as another company of the Royal Sappers and Miners can be completed in their duties, they are to be sent to the Baltic to join General Harry D. Jones. A special parade was formed, and a number of experienced men were selected for forming the company.

THE steam gun-vessels to operate against the Russians in the Baltic are rapidly approaching completion—the *Arrow*, *Curlew*, *Wrangler*, and *Beagle* having been launched in the port of London: the first three are nearly ready for sea. The *Swallow*, launched at Devonport, is being brought forward with all expedition.

THE clipper-cutter *Wool-packet*, which has been chartered to convey wines, spirits, and dry goods for the Baltic fleet, at the particular solicitation of a number of naval officers in command in the Baltic, sailed from Sheerness on Wednesday, with a fine fresh breeze from W.S.W.

LIEUT. EDWARD G. HORE has arrived at Woolwich from the Baltic, where he was serving as First Lieutenant of the *Conflict*, and has taken up his commission as Lieutenant Commander of the *Beagle*, screw steam gun-boat, having been appointed to the command of that vessel. In the peeling-bills he has issued, stating that he requires petty officers, seamen, and stokers for navigating her and working her guns, he mentions that the *Conflict* has taken twenty-six prizes.

NOTICE has been posted at the Woolwich Dockyard gates that "letters for the Baltic fleet will be dispatched by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Vulture* on the 24th inst., from Sheerness." Letters for seamen, marines, and boys, serving in the Baltic will be forwarded by this opportunity, if posted in time and marked "by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Vulture*, Sheerness." The postage of one penny must be paid on the letter at the time of posting.

THE following are the regiments of Militia ordered to be embodied, in addition to those already called out on permanent duty:—The Bedford, South Hants, South Lincoln, Northampton, and 4th Middlesex. The two latter are at present told off for Dublin, but that arrangement is not finally decided on. Another Middlesex and another Lancashire regiment will, in all probability, be added to the list within a brief period.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, June 24, 1854.

IN the course of my peregrinations through the lands which border on the Danube, I have often wondered at the rarity of ancient specimens of art in the Christian provinces of the Turkish empire. It was difficult to conceive that all trace of painting, sculpture, and architecture should have disappeared; yet, in the whole of the country through which I had passed, not a relic once met my view. In the houses and cottages of Bulgarian peasants, I had seen the quaint but feeble imitations of the early Greek art, which Giotto and Cimabue imbued with life. The same formulas, which the Italians immortalised, were to be found repeated everywhere, the Scriptural and traditional attributes of the numerous Saints of the old church were strictly preserved; but I found no traces of an older and more perfect art.

It was, therefore, with no small interest that I received information of the existence, in a village not far distant from Schumla, of some sculptured remnants worthy of a passing notice, with which the people of this place were generally not acquainted. Accompanied by two friends, I started on the road to Derman (so the village is called), on one of those hot and oppressive days which are common to this country. The object of our search was in sight outside the gates of Schumla; the village being situated at the foot of a rocky range which overlooks the whole country to the westward. We knew that the sculptured relics which we sought were cut in high relief upon the face of the range, and though we were many miles distant from the spot, we strained our eyes in hopes of seeing it. But as we rode, and mile after mile was left behind us, the rocks appeared to increase in size although it seemed as if the distance which separated us from them was greater than when we started. Gradually, however, we found ourselves approaching the foot of the range at the base of which was snugly nestled the village of Derman. A young Turk, who had evidently an idea of what we sought, offered himself as a guide, and we began to ascend the ground which formed the base of the rocky precipice before us. The bold forms of the grey stones which lay piled up before us, had gained considerable altitude, and the wildness of the scene was increased by the screeching of innumerable eagles, which alternately skimmed the perpendicular surface or took refuge in the numerous crevices with which the place abounded. We were still straining our eyes in search of the sculptures, of whose existence we began, notwithstanding the assertions of our guide, to have considerable doubts. At last we approached the very base of the rock, and we discovered at a height of fifty feet above us a colossal figure on horseback, very much damaged by the wear of centuries. There were still the energetic forms of a horse stepping out with a certain grace; the figure of the man was nearly obliterated, but he seemed to be in the act of spearing a beast of some kind, on which the horse was trampling. Behind this group was a dog running, and this was the best-preserved portion of the work. Vague remains which seemed to have been once an inscription were of no use in determining the period of this sculpture; but the subject—apparently St. George and the Dragon—is sufficient to fix a limit of age; and the work must have been produced by some enthusiast of the early Christian period, when the votaries of the new religion were subjected to persecution. We were rather confirmed in this supposition by further investigations, in which we were assisted by a Turk older than our first guide, who offered to guide us up the face of the rock, to some other curiosities of the place. Although the weather began to change, and the hour was late, we acceded to the request of our guide, who began immediately to ascend, with so much agility, the surface of a steep and rugged rock, that we feared for a moment that we should be unable to follow. One of our party refused to face the giddy ascent, so that only two of us commenced to follow, as best we could, the footsteps of the guide. After climbing the first rock, on the face of which were notches cut for the purpose of support, we crawled up a crevice, which brought us to a small table, over which the precipice seemed to hang. Here was a ticklish step to get over: we had to pass along the face of a perpendicular rock at a considerable height, with no support for our feet, except the asperities of the stone, and a few notches made for the hands to hold on by. We were wondering all the time to whose patient labour we were indebted for these facilities in our journey. Having passed this spot, we crawled along a ledge of underwood growing out of the rock, swung ourselves round a projection, and found ourselves at the entrance of a chasm, sinking obliquely into the ground, and which seemed to be of considerable depth. We entered, and, like Misnar in the Tales of the Genii, inquired, in somewhat irreful tone, whether that was all our guide had brought us to see. He answered by rushing down the chasm, and pointing to certain marks upon the stone, which we proceeded to examine. We discovered upon the face of the grotto five Greek crosses, deeply cut and in perfect preservation, which had evidently been the work of leisure moments, during the stay of some unfortunate and persecuted Christians. These crosses, and the notches in the rock, for the purposes of ascent, were evidently the work of the same hands; but, as to their date, it is difficult to discover; the villagers of Derman knew nothing of them; and the only wonder is that, Turks as they are, they should so long have left these Christian relics standing.

The weather, which had gradually become less sunny as we ascended was totally overcast after the descent; and, as we looked towards Schumla, the opening in which it lay was covered by a dark bank of cloud, of which the outer edge appeared advancing towards us like a vault of burnished steel. We put our horses to a gallop for the purpose of reaching home before the storm should burst in all its fury; and our beasts, conscious themselves of some atmospheric phenomenon, snuffed the air, and went without the spur. Schumla was quite in sight, and lay within half a mile of us in three-quarters of an hour. The vaulted clouds had gathered above us, and huge uncertain gusts appeared to rush from under them. The town itself had gradually disappeared in a dreary pall of dust, of which a column was seen advancing towards us with great rapidity. As it reached the plain it revolved upon itself, and swept over the ground, darkening all around it. It came upon us with the greater force, as we were going against it. I was thrown, with my head against my horse's tail, whilst one of my legs beat the air in an alarming manner. I heard a laugh behind, which sounded like some devil taunting me in the storm. It was one of my companions who had recovered from a momentary state of blindness, and who had just caught sight of me in my distress. As for the third of our party, his horse had absolutely refused to move during the passage of the whirlwind, and he was out of sight. By a desperate effort I raised myself upon my saddle, and recovered my position without falling to the ground. In ten minutes we galloped into Schumla, partially wet, and as black as Bashi-bozouks from Arabistan. In ten minutes more the sky was clear and serene, and the remnants of the storm were visible scudding away in the direction of Varna.

Now that the Anglo-French Army is ready to back him efficiently, Omer Pacha has regularly assumed the offensive. The whole of the left bank of the Danube from Kalafat down to Oltienitza is in the hands of the Turks, as will be seen by the following summary. On the 9th July, Sali Pacha, the commander of Nicopolis, crossed the river with a considerable force somewhat below Celmunda, and attacked the 8th Infantry Division of the 3rd Infantry Corps, under General Popoff. After

a desperate conflict, during which their commander was severely wounded, the Russians retreated; but the Jager regiment (Kremenschuk) managed to get into the cross fire of a part of the Turkish artillery. On the 10th, Sali Pacha occupied Turani, and was enabled to establish a communication with the Turks at Islas, a place somewhat further west. On the 12th, the Turks at Giurgevo were throwing up tremendous entrenchments, but the expected pitched battle had not been fought. The engagement of the 10th was a forced reconnaissance made by Omer Pacha. The main Russian army in Wallachia was, on the 11th, concentrated on the right bank of the Argish. On the 10th, 3000 Turks, the vanguard of a stronger detachment, crossed the Danube below the confluence of the Warta or Woda (this river is not marked in the map), and proceeded to the north, in order to cut off the retreat of the Russians across the Argish. The engagement at Oltienitza on the 8th was even more sanguinary than that which took place on the 7th and 8th at Giurgevo. The Bucharest correspondent of the *Wanderer* gives some particulars relative to this last battle. The division under General Chruleff, consisting of 6000 or 7000 men, in the evening of the 7th occupied a slight elevation to the north of Giurgevo. While the battle was going on close to the bank of the Danube, 6000 Turks crossed that river below Giurgevo, and managed to get unopposed into the rear of Chruleff's troops. A second Turkish division also crossed the river above Giurgevo, and at break of day the Russians found themselves regularly surrounded. The end of the affair was, that the troops under General Chruleff suffered very severely, and particularly three squadrons of Russian regular cavalry. According to the Turkish accounts, the Russians had 900 killed and 2000 wounded. The Turks were inferior in number to the Russians at Giurgevo. The division Soimanoff was 12,000 strong; that under General Chruleff consisted of about 8000 men. To these must be added three infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, and one regiment of Cossacks, belonging to General Baumgartner's division. The Turks might have counted some 25,000 men. At Oltienitza, on the contrary, the Turks were far stronger than the Russians. A most important piece of news, in a strategic point of view, is the occupation of Czernavoda, on the 8th, by Mehemed Chirilti Pacha. After a battle, which lasted five hours, the Russians were forced to retire to the left bank of the river.

##### OMER PACHA IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.

The telegraph sends us intelligence of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief having crossed the Danube; and the most recent letters from the English camp speak of his having previously paid a visit there, on his way from Silistria to Varna, and of his having seen a review of the English troops in that neighbourhood. Lord Raglan having heard that Omer Pacha was likely to call, in passing, on the 4th instant, the Colonels were ordered to hold their regiments ready to turn out after dinner. In about half an hour afterwards he arrived in the camp, attended by his staff. As he rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he had reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced and performed some simple field-day manoeuvres, to the great delight of the Pacha. As the men moved off, after exercising for about three-quarters of an hour, the cavalry came up at full trot and at once riveted the attention of the Pacha. There were one and a half squadrons of the 17th Lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars. The Artillery horses and Dragon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pacha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. On the return of Omer Pacha from a cavalry review, the men of some of the regiments of the Light Division thronged round him, cheering loudly, and throwing their caps in the air; while cries of "bomo Johnny," the invariable medium of communication between our men and the Turks, resounded from all sides. Omer Pacha seemed, on the whole, pleased, though somewhat astonished; and, although he evidently admired the physique of the men, he is reported to have hinted somewhat significantly, that it must be no easy task to keep them in order.

It was expected that he would have returned from Varna on the following day (Wednesday), but he was so busily engaged in transacting business and consulting with the French and English Generals, that he did not pass by till Thursday, the 6th inst. As the Heavy Cavalry under Brigadier General Scarlett, and the Horse Artillery and Artillery Battery, had not been inspected by him on the 4th, orders were given that they should parade on the extensive plains near the camp by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Omer Pacha left Varna early, and on arriving at Aladyn he found the Duke of Cambridge's division ready to receive him. He expressed in the most lively way his admiration at the magnificent appearance of the Guards and Highlanders; and, after the review, he retired with his Royal Highness the Duke to his tent, where he remained for some time, and partook of some refreshment. About two o'clock Omer Pacha's travelling carriage, escorted by Turkish cavalry, arrived at Devna. The Pacha, mounting one of his led chargers, and followed by a small suite of aides, pipe-bearers, &c., rode up towards the review ground, and was received by Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Brigadier-General Scarlett, the Brigadiers of Division, &c. He was dressed simply, except that he wore a star on his left breast, and he seemed vivacious and pleased as he entered into conversation with the English Generals. After a time the Dragoons went past in splendid order, and then the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and the Battery followed at a trot, which was gradually quickened into a dashing gallop, so that the six-pound and nine-pound guns, and carriages, and tumbrils went hopping and bounding over the sward. The evolutions were simple, but effective and imposing. A charge in line, which shook the very earth as men and horses flew past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of dust, particularly excited the Pacha's admiration; and he is reported to have said, "With one such regiment as that I would ride over and grind into the earth four Russian regiments at least." He was particularly struck by the stature of the men, and the size and fine condition of the horses, both Dragoon and Artillery; but these things did not lead him away from examining into the more important question of their efficiency; and he looked closely at accoutrements, weapons, and carriages. At his request Sir George Brown called a dragoon and made him take off his helmet. The Pacha examined it minutely, had the white cover taken off, and requested that the man should be asked whether it was comfortable or not. The soldier replied that it was very much so; and it is to be hoped that the Turkish cavalry may get something better than the wretched fez to put on their heads now that the Pacha sees that brass and leather can be fashioned so as to protect the skull without any inconvenience to the owner. The usual field-day manoeuvres were performed by the artillery. They did just what they are wont to do when his Royal Highness Saxe-Coburg-Gotha or other visits Woolwich, moving like one man, wheeling as if men, horses, and guns formed part of one machine, sweeping the plain with the force and almost the speed of steam-engines, unlimbering guns, taking them to pieces, putting them together, and vanishing in columns of dust. The inspection was over at half-past three o'clock, to the great delight of the men; and Omer Pacha, who repeatedly expressed his gratification and delight at the spectacle, retired with the Generals to Sir George Brown's quarters, and in the course of the evening renewed his journey to Schumla.

Up to the 8th inst., the British army was slowly advancing. The Light Division was then at Devna, and the 1st Division at Aladyn; but Sir De Lacy Evans had pushed up his (the second) division to a position half-way between the Guards and Sir George Brown's camp, and Sir Richard England had advanced his (the third) division to a site half-way between Aladyn and Varna. The line of the lakes, which stretch from Varna up to Devna for a distance of nearly twenty miles, was thus occupied by the four divisions of the British army, at distances of about four miles apart, with their left resting on the crest of the hills which ran at right angles to the lake, and their fronts extending along the ridges and plateaus of those hills, with the face towards Schumla.

##### OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The only work reported of any consequence, in the Black Sea, lately, has been the destruction of the Russian batteries at the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, which was effected on the night of the 26th-27th June, by the *Firebrand* and *Fury*. A number of Russians were killed, and some, including the Commander of the fortress, were made prisoners. The rumour that the fleet had sailed to attack Sebastopol was unfounded. On the 8th inst., Admiral Dundas was still at Varna, to attend the review of the French army, which is nearly all there, and to confer with the Generals. There was, however, a rumour that something had been done at Anapa or the neighbourhood; and the *Kremenschuk*, of Wednesday, states that Admiral Brunt had forced the entrance to Novorossich, south of Anapa.

The Commander of Odessa having signified his acceptance of the terms of exchange offered by the British, the *Fury* was dispatched to Constantinople to take away the Russian prisoners, and on Saturday (June 8th), it sailed with them for Odessa.



Lieutenant Glyn, of the *Britannia*, and Prince Ernest of Saxe-Leiningen, with thirty petty officers and seamen, have just been detached from the fleet, and placed under the command of Lord Raglan. They left Varna on the 6th, for Rustchuk, in company with a party of sappers. Lieutenant Glyn expects to find some Turkish gun-boats at Rustchuk, which the seamen from the fleet will man. If he should report favourably, more men from the squadron will follow. One object of this expedition will, doubtless, be to capture the Russian Danubian flotilla.

#### THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

The latest dates from the Baltic fleet are to the 10th, from Baro Sound, to which anchorage the Commander-in-Chief of the fleets had returned, partly, it is said, on account of cholera, which had broken out in several of the ships.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge was absent on his sharp service mission, up the Gulf of Bothnia. Intelligence from him was anxiously expected.

The *Locust*, 3, paddle gun-vessel, Lieut. Commander Day, and *Otter*, 3, paddle gun-vessel, had joined the fleet, from Portsmouth.

The *Danubius*, 33, screw, Captain Ryder, was at Copenhagen on the 11th inst.

Letters from Dantzic, of the 7th inst., mention that the Russian Government had repeated to the commanders of the strong places situate along the coast of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and of the other localities of that portion of the Russian Empire, the previous orders given to them, to remain on the defensive, and avoid all engagement with the fleets of England and France.

#### THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The melancholy accounts from the Danube, and, above all, the disgrace of Prince Paskiewitch, is said to have caused great sensation at St. Petersburg. Much disaffection is said to prevail, but the Emperor is more obstinate than ever. About 300 young men—nobles, tradesmen, and students—have been placed under surveillance, not for anything they have recently done or said, but on account of opinions formerly expressed. A gentleman who has just returned to Berlin from St. Petersburg, where he lived for some time, and who has good opportunities of judging of the impression produced on Russian society by recent events, confirms all the previous accounts we have heard as to the change which has taken place. According to him, "there is at bottom a general discontent, which may, sooner or later, manifest itself by an insurrection, and bring about a catastrophe." As for the Czar, he is described as being more than ever under the influence of the old Russian party.

He will not make the sacrifice of one of his ideas, and he persists in believing, in spite of the checks experienced by his troops, that the moment has arrived for the accomplishment of his designs. About the beginning of this month great movements of troops were taking place in the capital, and reinforcements were every day directed towards those parts of the coast that were the most menaced by the Allied fleets. The population abstained from all sorts of manifestation, and hid under an apparent calmness their uneasiness. Notwithstanding the movements of the troops many important points on the coast are without defence, or defended imperfectly. It is now quite evident that the military resources of Russia have been much exaggerated, in the same way as its other resources have been. The truth is, that Russia is in want of men and money, and that the immensity of her territory, of which she is so proud, and for the extension of which she made so many sacrifices, and so indefatigably intrigued, opposes to-day to her defence the most serious material obstacles. Russia is punished by her very sin. Those same material obstacles have not allowed her to maintain an effective force of more than 120,000 or 130,000 men in the Principalities, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, and those obstacles also prevent her, in spite of her exertions, and her successive appeals, to line her coasts, along the Baltic and in Finland, with a force sufficient to defend them.

#### THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Authentic despatches from Spain represent the insurgents, who have been so often "annihilated" by the Government despatches, as on the high road to victory. On the 15th the whole of the garrison of Barcelona "pronounced." Two battalions of infantry took the initiative, amidst the acclamations of the people. The Military Governor then placed himself at the head of the movement. The Captain-General of the Province then joined it, amid cries of "Live the Constitution!" "Down with the Ministers!" "Away with Queen Christina!" On the 16th disturbances took place, the mob having set fire to one or two manufacturing, and committed several assassinations. Military precautions were at once taken, and some of the rioters were put to death on the spot.

Advices from St. Sebastian, of the 18th, state that the municipality of that town had pronounced in favour of the insurrection. The National Guard was being armed. Brigadier Barcaste, an Aide-de-camp of Epartero, had been appointed Governor of Guipuzcoa. General Zabala had passed the troops in review. The soldiers shouted, "Long live the Queen!" "Long live the Constitution!" "Death to the Ministers!"

Valladolid, Saragossa, Granada, Tarragona, Burgos, Vittoria, Gerona, and Lerida are said to have given in their adhesion to the *pronunciamiento*.

Letters from Madrid, of the 14th, state that, by the latest accounts received of General O'Donnell, he was in the middle of Andalusia, and continued to advance upon Seville, avoiding an engagement with the Queen's troops, and waiting the effect of General Serrano's promises. General Blaser was always in pursuit, but without overtaking him. The state of the country was getting worse. The province of Valencia was kept in a state of agitation by the presence of a great number of bands of insurgents, who were scouring the country under the flag of the Republic. These bands are in general composed of a small number of men, but they are very numerous. If an insurrection should take place in Seville, they would at once become formidable, and their presence would be an important element in the affair.

#### UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which left Boston on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The news received possess considerable interest. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Daily Express*, writing on the 2nd inst., announces that the Senate in Executive Session had, on the previous Saturday, rejected the *Reciprocity Treaty*. In the Senate, the bill to establish a line of mail steam-ships between California and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and ports in Japan, had been taken up, and Mr. Seward entered into an eloquent exposition of its provisions. After an animated debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and then laid aside. The bill appropriating 10,000,000 dollars to carry out the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty was forced through with astonishing celerity, there being but six votes in the negative. The treaty had been ratified, and the Mexican Minister received a check for 7,000,000 dollars, payable in the current coin of the Republic.

Congress had resolved to close the session on the 14th of August, and the Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Inquirer* says, the resolution will be fatal to the passage of the two tariff bills of the majority and minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, as also of the following:—The Bill to Prevent the Extension of Slavery, introduced by Mr. Chase; the Repeal of the Fugitive Act, to be proposed. The re-organisation of the navy; the re-organisation of the army; the French Spoliation Bill. The bills for grants of land, to the amount of twenty to twenty-five millions of acres, for railroads in the Western States.

We learn from New Orleans that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court had refused to find bills against persons accused of filibustering, because no evidence but vague rumour had been brought before it. Notwithstanding, Judge Campbell intimated that he should bind the suspected parties over in 3000 dollars bonds to obey the laws for nine months.

The Canadian advices add nothing of importance to those before received. Party spirit ran very high in Quebec, and the Opposition papers were not very scrupulous in the charges they made against the Government. As an example, we quote from the *Quebec Mercury*:—"It has been said that the Government intend to discharge all public officers who refuse to vote as ordered at the next ensuing elections!!! If this monstrous tyranny be perpetrated, it will but add to the burthen of their political sine, and the odium attaching to it will more than compensate for this 'thumping' of the public servants."

By the United States mail steam-ship *Atlantic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, we have news to the 8th inst. The cholera was raging with great severity in Boston, and the towns in the immediate vicinity. A number of disturbances connected with religion had taken place in the New England States. At Manchester, New Hampshire, there had been a riot between parties of Americans and Irishmen, on the 4th of July. At Dorchester, Massachusetts, a Roman Catholic Church had been blown up with gunpowder; and at Bath, Maine, the Roman Catholic Church had been burnt to the ground, on the 5th of July.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received files of papers and correspondence from Bombay to the 7th June; Calcutta, 10th May; Alexandria (Egypt), 7th July; and Malta, 10th July. There is no China Mail.

Everywhere over India, except in the Nizam's dominions, there is perfect quiet, and the ordinary course of events goes on undisturbed. A police force is being organized, for the protection of life and property in Burmah. Part of it will consist of river police for the Irrawaddy, and for the creeks and rivers of the Delta.

A good deal of sickness prevailed at Peshawur, and it had been visited by a slight shock of an earthquake. There have been some slight disturbances among the tribes in the Kohat Pass, from differences among themselves about the money which we pay to them for keeping that pass. The contemplated alliance with Dost Mahomed has given rise to a good deal of discussion, for the most part unfavourable to the project. Officers had great difficulty in getting leave of absence from Peshawur. The *Delhi Gazette* still continues to publish letters from Cabul, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the *Gazette of St. Petersburg*, and the doubts thrown on their authenticity by well-informed Indian journals. Its last letter is dated 10th May, and states that the Ameer has warned the British Government of the increasing influence of the Persians and Russians in Herat and Candahar, and has asked for English money to aid him in resistance. He has sent a reinforcement towards Bulk, which country is threatened by the King of Bokhara; but he still maintains communication with Russia and Persia.

It is rumoured that the Czar has informed the Shah of Persia that two more European Kings have joined with him, and that the Shah would do well to march upon Bagdad and take the holy shrine of the Nujaf Ahruf from the Turks. The Candahar chiefs are said to have informed the King of Persia that, for a stipulated sum, they will give up certain parts under their administration. A rumour is also current that the Russian force have attacked and destroyed many places in the direction of the Hoorgung boundary, and have erected iron works over desert wastes, in order to convey water for the use of their soldiers. But even were we assured that these reports came from Cabul, they are too confused and uncertain to warrant us in any further conclusion than that the Russo-Turkish war has created considerable excitement there.

The last mail from China to Bombay which arrived had brought intelligence of very serious riots at Singapore. For eight or ten days it was in a very critical state. The riots arose from the bad feeling between the Hoken clan, and the Chinohew, Macao, and other Chinese. On the 5th May a bloody fight began in the bazaar, and the efforts of the police to suppress it were quite insufficient. A number of shops were plundered, and had not the Governor and magistrates made their appearance in the principal streets, attended by soldiers, the rioters would, doubtless, have committed still worse excesses. On the succeeding days the riotous Chinese grew bolder, and committed many most atrocious murders.

The most important piece of news from Madras is the formation of the new Indian Reform Association. It was formed at a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. James Ouchterlony occupied the chair. The resolutions moved and adopted were very moderate in tone, and calculated to meet the views of many Indian Reformers.

#### AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the *Magdalena* at Southampton, on Monday, we have intelligence, via Panama, from Australia to the 10th May. The production of gold remains at very much the same rate as by last intelligence. No new discoveries of any importance had taken place, and the stock of gold in Sydney was lower. Business was flat, and the news from Europe had not induced speculation to any great extent, but had caused holders to retain their goods. Stocks were heavy. The bank had raised its rate of discount to six per cent. The last harvest was very good, and saved in good condition. The knowledge of England being at war with Russia has caused some attention to be drawn to the question of defences for the Australian harbours. The colony was in a quiet and tranquil state. The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's vessel, the *Craesus*, was filled with passengers for her homeward trip, and many took passage by the *Golden Age*, by which ship we have received this news. The *Bosphorus* arrived out on the 7th May.

**THE RUSSIAN CROSS.**—The richly-carved and gilt cross which the Russians pretended to the ignorant population to be carrying to Constantinople to plant it on the Mosque of St. Sophia, has been taken back from Bulgaria by order of the Russian commander, and placed in the Serindar church, at Bucharest, for the present.

**WAR PRICES IN RUSSIA.**—A letter from Warsaw, of the 3rd, states that, in consequence of the state of war, the corn trade of Poland, which supplied St. Petersburg and the central provinces of the empire, and which was effected by the Vistula and Dantzie, was gravely imperilled. Conveyance by land is difficult and expensive, and in consequence all kinds of provisions were becoming dearer and dearer in Russia.

According to the *Lloyd*, of Vienna, a Russian division of 6000 men had so suffered from heat, that only one half had reached Kempina from Bucharest.

The navigation of the Danube is re-established. The packet-boat of the Austrian Lloyd's Company has arrived at Galatz. The Anglo-French troops now occupy Sulineh; and the Russian flotilla, threatened on all sides, is wandering about on the river.

**THE CONSCRIPTION IN FINLAND.**—The inhabitants of Finland have hitherto been exempt from compulsory military service. The conquered country was not included in either of the two great Russian territorial divisions subjected to the conscription laws, but they furnished many volunteers. Among these were nearly all the men of the finest rifle corps. Landed proprietors and holders of Imperial fiefs, by a ukase of the Emperor Alexander of 1810, paid a certain sum of money in lieu of recruits. A ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, of the 1st of July, revokes this privilege; and the landholders of the Abo, Uleaborg, and Bjorneborg districts, are to furnish two battalions of rifles, each of 600 men.

**CAPTAIN OMMANNEY AND THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.**—*Eurydice*, 26; *Miranda*, 17, screw, Captain Lyons; and *Brisk*, 15, screw, Commander Seymour—have been heard of. The English and French ships were at Vardahorn about a month since.

**THE CZAR AND THE WALLACHIANS.**—The following letter has been addressed to Baron Budberg:—"Monsieur le Baron,—The Emperor wishes you to inform the Wallachians, on the earliest occasion, of the annoyance which he feels at seeing the singular attitude of the Boyards with respect to the Russian troops who have entered the Principalities to deliver the country from the yoke of the Turks. His Majesty, in truth, in present circumstances, does not believe that they who profess the same religion as the orthodox Emperor can be subject to any other than a Christian government. If the Wallachians do not comprehend this, because they are under the influence of Europe, too much subjected to false beliefs, the Emperor cannot, however, renounce accomplishing the mission which Providence has confided to him, as head of the Orthodox Christians; namely, to rescue for ever from the Ottoman Sovereignty those persons who profess the true Christian religion, that is, the Greek religion. That idea has occupied the attention of the Emperor since the commencement of his glorious reign, and the moment has arrived at which his Majesty will carry into execution the project which he has so long conceived, whatever may be said by the powerless States of Europe, given up to false beliefs. We are with God, and God is with us, and victory is on our side. The Emperor gives orders that you, Monsieur le Baron, should make severe remonstrances to the Boyards and superior functionaries of Wallachia, on their disloyal conduct towards our troops. The time will soon come when these disobedient Wallachians, who have in the highest degree displeased his Majesty, will pay dearly for their conduct. Be very severe, Monsieur le Baron, against these anarchical Wallachians. The more severe you are, the better it will be. Such is the will of the Czar.—Receive the assurance of my perfect consideration. NESSELRODE, Chancellor of the Empire."

#### MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, now being held at Lincoln, promises to be at least as successful, in number and quality of the stock and implements exhibited, as that held at Gloucester last year; and certainly, from the nature of the spot and the character of the local visitors, has more living interest.

The first meeting of the Society took place at Oxford, in 1839, when 23 implements were exhibited: since that period, every year a meeting has been held successively at Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Newcastle, Northampton, York, Norwich, Exeter, Windsor, and Gloucester. At Liverpool, in 1841, the implements entered for exhibition had increased to 312; and since that period have gone on increasing until they reached 1800 (at Newcastle) in 1846, and 2000 (at Gloucester) last year, and rather more than 3000 at Lincoln. Within the same period great improvement has taken place in stock, especially in sheep and pigs; and a considerable increase in the

number and average quality of good live stock has taken place throughout the country, of which we shall have to speak when we come to report on the live stock at the present Show; but there is no question that the Royal Agricultural Society have done good service by the Exhibitions, where, putting the prize system entirely on one side, there are still the advantages of competition, comparison, and a great social gathering of parties interested in the same pursuit, who, less than any other body in the kingdom, have the opportunity of travelling and comparing notes.

The Lincoln show of implements is more remarkable for useful improvements than startling novelties, either in matters of form or action. In Lincolnshire this part of the show will be more criticised and less stared at than in Shropshire or Devonshire. The Lincolnshire men are and have long been accustomed to see the best implements in use. Although the high price of coal has long retarded the progress of the steam-engine, there is no county in which it is so easy to introduce a new implement, if it is really needed. Take, for instance, the water-drill, which, recently invented, is already making rapid progress in the turnip lands.

In walking round the yard, it is interesting to trace the close connection that one improvement has with another.

Take deep draining—the greatest improvement of the agricultural age. Deep draining necessitated the invention of the beautiful spades and other tools of a shape and quality well worth the attention of the Government department which chooses the tools of Sappers and Miners.

Some men who made steel-edged spades, thought of applying steel to digging forks—hence an implement best known as "Winston's steel fork," although made by several manufacturers, which enables a boy to do a man's work. But the drain dug required tiles at a cheap rate. Hence followed a series of tile-making machines, which have reduced the price of those indispensable aids to good farming by sixty per cent from their original cost.

A volume might be filled with accounts of the revolution which has been produced in the tillage of the soil by the substitution of iron (both wrought and cast) for wood in ploughs and harrows. In many parts of England clumsy wooden ploughs still keep their ground; and, although seventy years ago a patent was taken out for using the case-hardened cast-iron ploughshares, which every intelligent farmer employs as a matter of course, we heard them recommended, the other day, by a Herefordshire squire, as a valuable novelty. What a blessing it will be to Herefordshire, when the completion of the railway will enable the Agricultural Society to take its army of implement makers into their fertile and lighted land. The iron cultivator, with its prongs, naturally followed the iron harrow. And so land, in fine tilth and clean, required or deserved quick sowing, and more regular than the primitive broadcast. One hundred and twenty years ago Tull recommended the drill and the horse-hoe. There are parts of England where turnips are sown broadcast, and, of course, the horse-hoe is out of the question. Fine cultivation and the drill-machine were the result of the introduction of the turnip.

The turnips drilled give increased demand for an improved horse-hoe, and now we see, at Lincoln, not for the first time, but with improvements since the last show, a water drill for sowing turnips, which has been heartily adopted by the Wold farmers with immense advantage as a means of distributing superphosphate; and a rotary turnip thinning hoe, the invention of a Norfolk mechanic.

Now, having got our crops on the ground, they must be got in, and here again the Show-yard, confuses us with numbers and ingenuity of implements, the name of which would have been considered treasonable a few years ago; for, according to the political economy and poor law system of that day, farmers sought to multiply, and not diminish, the labour, for which needed, or not needed, they had to pay.

Now haymaking machines, for which the demand is enormous, and horse rakes, make us less dependent on the wandering Celt, and brings with our load to the disputed question of "one-horse carts," or waggon. Our agricultural ancestors would stare at the idea of Crosskill's cart-wheels made by machinery, and turned out at the rate of thousands per annum.

Proceeding in due order from hay crops to corn crops, we reach the rival reaping machines, which have not yet succeeded in cutting grass; and here we have an agricultural romance in the reaping machine which the Scotch minister, Bell, invented, which, not needed in the superfluity of labour, lay neglected, like many other machines of the same class, for long years; while, in America, where the dearth of labour had sharpened men's wits, the mechanical scythe was clearing off acres by the thousand, and thus, in the Great Exhibition, came back to us as a great discovery. Since that memorable year, reaping machines have been a large item in the manufactures of implement makers.

The corn cut, our next step is to the barn machinery. In the Lincoln Show-yard we see the whole barn managed with all the regularity and precision of a cotton or paper mill: the corn, thrashed by a steam-driven machine—is winnowed, cleaned, put in sacks, and weighed, without manual labour; while the straw is turned over to the straw-house to be cut into chaff, if needed, and the chaff is blown into the chaff house, in the models of barn machinery respectively exhibited by Garrett and Co., and by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.

And now, to descend from generalities to particulars, nothing could have been more pleasantly planned than the Lincoln Exhibition, excepting always the arrangement of the Society, by which every one, including the press, was excluded from the implement yard. The trial ground for field implements was situated at the top of a hill overlooking the rail from Boston, about three miles from the town, and consisted of light land in old pasture; a large field of rye for trying the reaping machines; another for the horse-hoes and harrows; and a stiff fallow for the strong land and subsoil ploughs.

The ploughing trials ended, both in deep and light land ploughs, in a dead heat between Messrs. Ransome and Messrs. Howard. In the first instance there were six; in the second fifteen, competitors. These fifteen were reduced to eight; but further trials reduced them to the Arcadian pair—Howard and Ransome.

Among the ploughs which were exhibited as specialties, the most remarkable was a new Patent Subsoil and Trenching Plough, the invention of Mr. Cotgreaves, a farmer—manufactured by Ransome—which made excellent work.

About Fowler's Improved Draining Plough, worked by steam, which was tried on Tuesday, it is not possible to say much, nor is it necessary, as it has already been described and delineated in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. It did its work beautifully, bored the holes and delivered the tiles on a wire rope, in a manner which must be seen to be believed. It can be used in a moderately-level country, where there are no stones. Whether it can profitably supersede hand labour we will not venture to guess.

In harrows, there was nothing better than Barrett, Exall, and Andrews' well-known implement. Biddle has still the best sorrier; and Bentall, the best broadshare. There were many horse-hoes, but nothing better or cheaper than Garrett's.

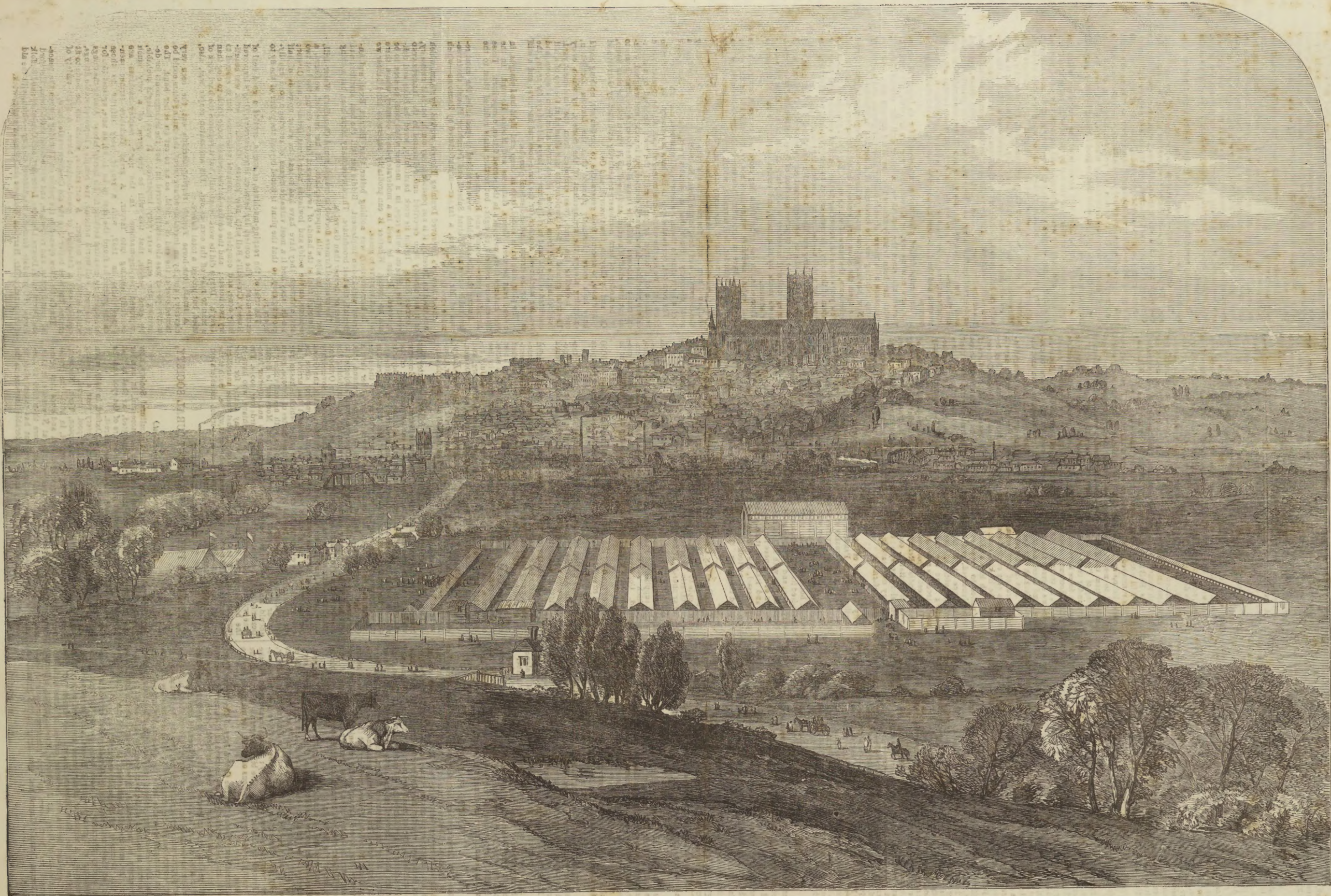
The practical farmers flocked in crowds round Chandler's Water-drill, for sowing turnips with superphosphate. It has received, we found, a thorough trial at the hands of two eminent farmers during the last two seasons, on the wolds and lowlands near Great Grimsby, and Caistor; and, although they have had to lead the water upwards of half a mile, they find it a most valuable means of securing a good rapidly-growing crop, so that the plant is forced beyond the power of the fly to injure it.

The trial of the reaping-machines, of course, created a good deal of excitement. The contest lay between three Garrett's, Dray's Improved Hussey, Crosskill's Bell with new knives. Crosskill's work was beautifully done, and complete without manual assistance, but it seemed to try two horses; and the cutting-knives seemed more liable to clog than Dray's. Dray's did its work beautifully, but it required the hard work of a man to rake off the corn as cut. The automaton reaper was, also, tried, but proved a total failure.

A small, one-horse French reaping-machine cut the corn very cleverly; and, by an ingenious arrangement, the cutting beam could be turned over at the end of a field, so as to cut on either hand. The motive power was also neatly covered in; but the arrangements for delivering the corn were very imperfect. It was thought probable, by good judges, that this will be the germ of a very much improved reaping-machine. In the north, reaping-machines are decidedly coming into favour. A great Yorkshire farmer mentioned that in 1852, with a reaper very inferior to those on the ground he found the cost to be 4s. 6d. an acre, against 15s. for hand-reaping, counting nothing for his horses' labour. Among the things in the yard, well worth noticing, are complete improved stable fittings, with a self-feeding manger. A cart saddle, which can be made to fit equally well a flat-sided or round-backed horse. A great variety of churns, but none better than the old Cheshire cradle churn.

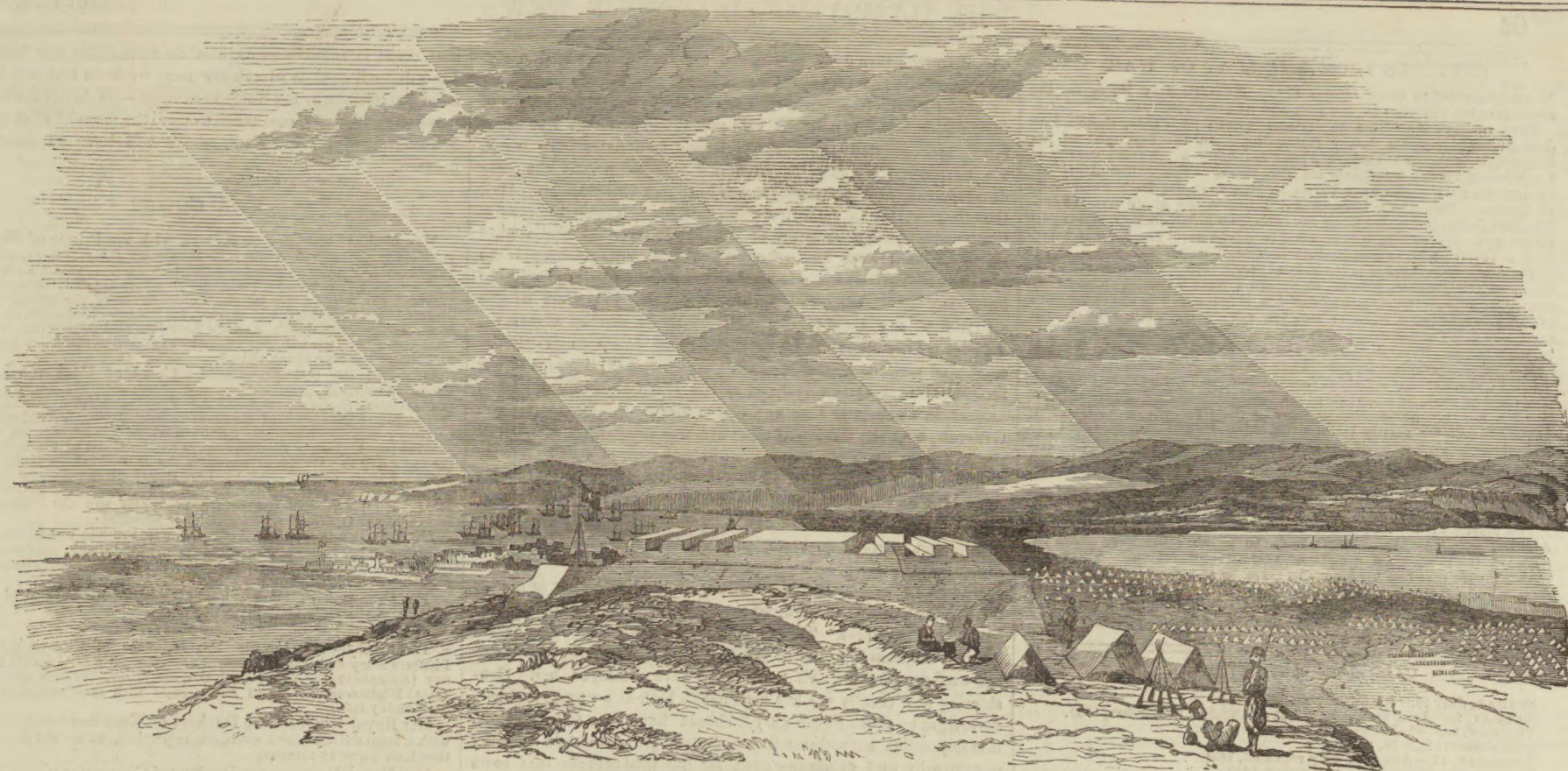
The Cattle Show opened to the public on Thursday; when the peaceful grand roans, and red, white, and white-faced short-horns, Hereford and Devon bulls; Downs, Lincolns, Leicesters, and Cotswolds; and Suffolk blacks, of Clydesdale formed a magnificent display—which, with the aid of the pencil of Mr. Harrison Weir, we shall illustrate next week.





MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)





THE ALLIED FLEETS AND ARMIES AT VARNA.



SITE OF THE CAMP OF ALLEDYN, NEAR VARNA.



SAPPERS PREPARING THE ROAD BETWEEN SCHUMIA AND VARNA.



## SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WE are indebted to three officers of the Expeditionary Force for the accompanying sketches from Varna and its neighbourhood.

First, we have the Allied Fleets and Armies at Varna, sketched on June 24. The scene is deeply interesting. In the bay, part of the English, French, and Turkish Fleets are lying at anchor; dozens of English and French transports are also there. The Allied Army lies encamped on the plains near Varna, looking over the fresh-water Lake of Devna. The whole force of the Allied Army approaches 50,000. The best feeling prevails among the officers and men on both sides; and all are now only waiting for the word to advance. The View is taken from a Turkish fort, at a short distance from Varna.

The View from Aladyn is the subject of the second Illustration. The Camp of the English Forces, eight miles from Varna, is beautifully situated. It is on the reverse side of the ridge, which is the foreground of the accompanying sketch: here are rugged rocks laid bare by the sand, which the winds drift away, and arrange in new shapes, according to their fancy. Nevertheless, all kinds of showy flowers find a place here—the wild geranium for one. Then comes a thick hill-side of trees to the right, above the tops of which rocky points, with more trees, are visible. The sheet of water is a portion of the long Devna Lake, a run or river which winds through the rich meadow to the left (full of cattle) connecting it with the narrow lake on this side. In whatever direction you look, the country is wooded, not with tall, but very flourishing trees. The village of Aladyn, a mile and a half from the camp, is marked in the sketch on the left, sheltered among rocks and trees.

The third Illustration shows a party of Sappers repairing the road between Schumla and Varna, preparatory to the march of the army.

The march of the first division from the neighbourhood of Varna to Aladyn, with the thermometer from 80 to 90, must have given the troops a tolerably good sample of Turkish campaigning. The roads, even after all that had been done to them, by the Sappers and Miners, were in the most primitive state, so that it is not surprising that the journey should have occupied pretty nearly double the time ordinarily calculated for performing the same distance, in heavy marching order.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 23.—6th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 24.—Insurance Office first established in London, 1700.  
TUESDAY, 25.—St. James.  
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne.  
THURSDAY, 27.—Almanac duty repealed, 1834.  
FRIDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.  
SATURDAY, 29.—French Revolution of Three Days commenced, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 55	1 15	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0
0 55	1 15	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SICILIAN.—The piece in question is a Nuremberg counter, by Wolf Lauffer, who lived between 1619-1645. Obverse legend: "ICH HAB DIE ANGENEHME KUNST DIE MACHT GERECHTIG: V. GVNST" (Translation: "I possess that pleasing art that procures justice and favour"). Inner legend: "WOLFF LAUFFER, RECHTFERTIGER MACHER" (Translation: "Wolf Lauffer, maker of counters"). Reverse legend: "GELT MACHT SCHLECHT" (Translation: "Money makes rogues").

J. M. of Sherborn.—The impression sent is from a half-guinea of William III., 1689; the second "6" in the date is merely an inverted "9," so placed by a mistake of the die-sinker. The coin is of no value in so bad a state of preservation.

SHIELD.—The Dukes of Newcastle and Sutherland both use Ducal Coronets.

X. Y. Z.—Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is married to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Edward Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, county Derby.

GENEALOGY.—The Mount Garrett title and estates are now the subject of litigation. The House of Lords have deferred their decision until an action of ejectment, coming on this assize at Kilkenny, is disposed of. Captain Sir James Clark Ross is third son of George Ross, of Balaarroch, co. Galloway, and nephew of Sir John Ross, C.B.

J. W.—The next higher grade to Captain, in the Royal Navy, is Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The precedence is as follows:—1, Admiral of the Fleet; 2, Admirals of the Red; 3, Admirals of the White; 4, Admirals of the Blue; 5, Vice-Admirals of the Red; 6, Vice-Admirals of the White; 7, Vice-Admirals of the Blue; 8, Rear-Admirals of the Red; 9, Rear-Admirals of the White; 10, Rear-Admirals of the Blue; 11, Captains; 12, Commanders; 13, Lieutenants; 14, Masters; 15, Mates; 16, Second Mates; 17, Midshipmen. A Rear-Admiral of the Red becomes, on promotion, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

\*.\* With the present Number are given the Title-page, &c., to Vol. XXIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

THE leaders of the military revolt in Spain have developed their plans and extended their base of operations. Disappointed at the first onset in obtaining the military support, on which they seem to have exclusively calculated, Generals O'Donnell, Dulce, and Serrano, have appealed to the Spanish people. The success, which at first seemed hopeless, is now all but certain. Though Madrid remains a quiet though not uninterested spectator, all accounts agree in representing the insurrection to be in rapid progress. In answer to the manifesto of the associated leaders—declaring their object to be the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, the implied maintenance of the throne of Isabella II., and the no less significantly implied dismissal of the Camerilla and the Queen Mother—some of the most important towns and provinces of the kingdom have given in their adhesion to the movement. Valladolid, Saragossa, Grenada, St. Sebastian, Taragona, Lerida, Vittoria, Burgos, Salamanca, and Barcelona are amongst the most recent of the pronunciamentos. The Captain-General of Catalonia has declared in favour of the insurgents; and O'Donnell, in full march through Andalusia, is preparing to ask—and, no doubt, to receive—the co-operation of Seville. We cannot anticipate that the Court will make any lengthened or effectual resistance. The doom of the present system was long ago written. Sooner or later it was certain to be overthrown, either by vigorous external opposition, or by internal rottenness and collapse. The Queen Mother, to avoid expulsion, appears to have betaken herself to Paris; and we may daily expect to hear that Isabella II. has yielded to a necessity which she is unable to control, and consented to receive new advisers, at the hands of the victorious party.

Whatever may have been the original motives of O'Donnell and his coadjutors, or whatever may be the force of the impetus which events may give to their ambition or their patriotism—for as yet we hardly know by which of the two names to designate their proceedings—we do not believe that there is any powerful party in Spain that desires

either to overthrow or to weaken the Throne or the dynasty. The experiment of Constitutional Government has not been such as to satisfy the Spaniards themselves, or to raise the credit of their nation. But it must be said that the experiment has never fairly been carried out. The internal factions are too many, too unreasonable, and too irreconcilable, to permit the easy development and natural growth of free institutions. But, though powerful to retard, faction has been unable to destroy the prosperity and progress of Spain. If Queen Isabella have no great hold upon the affections of the country, there is no system but that which she represents which can be said to have any hold whatever, either upon the judgment or the affection of any considerable party. Spain neither wishes for Absolutism nor Republicanism, and has no desire to gratify the crazy and perilous ambition of the Orleans family, by transferring the Crown from Queen Isabella to the Duchess of Montpensier; neither do we suppose that any one of the multitudinous Spanish Generals, after the fashion of their brothers in blood in Mexico, or the Rio de la Plata, meditates the establishment of a new dynasty in his own person; or that, if any one among them were absurd enough to do so, he would find another person in Spain as outrageous as himself to back him. There seems, therefore, to be nothing left between the *status quo* and the cause which O'Donnell has undertaken.

It is probable that the Constitution of 1837 will rally around it the greater part of the men, whose services at this moment Spain has a right to expect. The Queen has received from these events a rather ominous warning of the danger of the courses into which her weakness and her evil counsellors have betrayed her. Considering how cruelly she has been used, both as a woman and as a sovereign, by those whose duty it should have been to protect her, it is impossible, notwithstanding her many errors, to avoid a feeling of sympathy and commiseration for the misfortunes that seem impending over her. Let her be warned in time. She is as yet the best resource of Spain, and the Spaniards have loyalty and chivalry enough not to make her responsible for all the evils of her reign. We have, as yet, heard nothing of General Espartero. We trust that in this crisis public opinion will not appeal for his services in vain, and that his patriotism and sagacity will have their due weight in balancing and readjusting the dislocated framework of the body politic.

LAST Monday was to have been a grand field-day in the House of Commons. The long pent-up discontent of both sides of the House was to have exploded on the question of voting the expenses of the new War Minister and his department. From the one side the public was to have heard the epigrammatic acerbities of Mr. Disraeli, and the solemn denunciations of Sir John Pakington, levelled in full force against the Administration, for not appointing a more warlike War Minister than the Duke of Newcastle, and for not consolidating under his dread command half a dozen or half a hundred heterogeneous and conflicting Boards. From the other side, were to have been launched the more placid objurgations of Lord Dudley Stuart and other metropolitan members, on the impolicy of appointing any man but Lord Palmerston to an office, of which we cannot but think they greatly exaggerate the importance.

But nothing came of all this hubbub of expectation. Lord John Russell having made a preliminary announcement, that Parliament is next week to be asked for a large credit on account of the expenses of the War, the House proceeded to vote the moderate sums demanded for the support of the new War Department. It performed this task with a quiet equanimity, very appropriate to the circumstances, but somewhat unexpected, after all the external heats and animosities which had been excited.

The disposition to underrate the services and attainments of the Duke of Newcastle, will now, it is to be supposed, subside, and his Grace will in due time receive that credit for his zeal, attention, and administrative ability, which he so justly merits. Perhaps the exemplary decorum of these Parliamentary proceedings may be in some degree attributed to the friendly gathering of the forenoon, which took place by invitation of Lord John Russell, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. One section of the usual supporters of the Government, appear, even at that time, to have harboured mutinous ideas—that Lord Palmerston, as War-Minister, would be a name and a thing of greater terror to obstinate Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, than the name of Newcastle, or any other, however weighty and respectable. But the easy, conversational, and even affectionate character of the proceedings at that happy meeting, appears to have obliterated all distrusts and animosities. The Ministerialists met to forgive and be forgiven. Mutual shortcomings were confessed and condoned. Every member who had a crotchet, whether it were upon Church-rates, upon the Newspaper-stamp, or the peaceable behaviour of the Emperor Nicholas, gave utterance to it, more in sorrow than in anger. The one hundred and eighty gentlemen present, though they disagreed on many minor points, and even upon questions that used not to be considered minor ones in those halcyon days ere the ferocious Menschikoff gleamed like a meteor on the troubled atmosphere of Constantinople, were all agreed on the one great question, upon which the interest of Great Britain, and of all Europe, is, at the present time, concentrated. It was felt by all, that if, under the imperious pressure of the war, Lord John Russell had consented, but not without a pang, to postpone for the session, perhaps for ever, the great question of Parliamentary Reform, with which his name is so honourably and so imperishably associated, the Government, both in its collective or individual capacity, might be excused for imitating, in smaller matters, so great an example. Church-rates, Newspaper-stamps, and even that *questio vexata* of Tenant Right—to the interminable drone of which Mr. Vincent Scully had well-nigh succeeded in emptying the official reception-room of all the guests but himself and Lord John Russell—are questions that will keep till calmer times. Whatever rebuffs the Opposition may have in store for the Ministry, it is not likely, after the demonstration of Monday morning last, that their own friends and supporters will give them any further trouble during the remainder of the Session; and, indeed, unless Mr. Disraeli

shall deem it incumbent on him to refuse the war funds which Lord John Russell is to ask for next week—a feat which so discreet a statesman is not likely to attempt—we do not see what Parliamentary troubles can arise to mar the festivities at the usual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which will have so shortly to be ordered.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace at seven minutes past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Royal party left the Palace in six of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, for the private station, at Vauxhall, of the London and South-Western Railway, and proceeded by a special train to Gosport, whence they crossed the Solent in the *Fairy Royal* yacht, arriving at Osborne at six o'clock.

On Saturday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, when the following presentations took place:—Mr. Majennis, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to take leave on proceeding to the Court of Sweden as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Jerningham, by the Earl of Clarendon, on being appointed her Majesty's Representative to the Court of Wurtemberg. On the same day the Queen, attended by the Hon. Matilda Paget and Lord Alfred Paget, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the Opéra Comique with their presence.

On Monday the Queen held a Court for the reception of Count Bernstorff, who had his first audience of her Majesty, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will leave the Royal apartments at St. James's Palace this day (Saturday), for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the season. Their Royal Highnesses honoured Miss Coutts with their company at dinner, on Monday last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured Mr. Claudet with a second sitting for a stereoscopic portrait, at his studio in Regent-street, on Tuesday morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff, accompanied by the Countess and family, arrived at the Prussian Legation on Saturday night, from Berlin, in order to assume his diplomatic duties as Minister from the King of Prussia at the Court of St. James's, in the room of Chevalier Bunsen.

The Marchioness of Westminster held a morning "reception" on the 4th inst., at Grosvenor House, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a large number of the leading members of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel and family have left Kingston House, for Convamore, Ireland.

Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave have been entertaining a large party at Nuneham during the past week.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between the Earl Spencer and the Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour to her Majesty. A marriage will also shortly take place between the Lady Dalmeny, widow of the late Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, and only daughter of the Earl Stanhope, and the Lord Harry Vane, younger brother of the Duke of Cleveland. The Lady Sophia Vere, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, will shortly be married to Mr. Arthur Macnamara.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendary*: The Rev. J. B. Whetley to Templebryan, Cork. *Canonries*: The Rev. P. Freeman, Rev. J. P. Kelgwin, Rev. J. A. Ewing, Rev. J. G. Cazenove, and Very Rev. S. Hood, to Cambrai. *Rectories*: The Rev. E. Hallam to Kilnashagh, Wexford; Rev. J. Haskell to East Barkwith, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Jones to Bedwas, Monmouthshire; Rev. R. W. T. Hunt to Ryton, Herefordshire; Rev. F. A. Saunders to Castlemacraagh, Wicklow; Rev. R. Smith to Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire. *Vicarage*: The Rev. E. E. Allen to Millem, Cumberland. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. B. Burne to Aldermaston, near Reading; Rev. G. Morgan to St. Paul's Church, Poole, Dorset; Rev. G. A. Seymour to the Holy Trinity, Westminster.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. W. Queskett, Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's East, by the congregation and parishioners, on his removal to the Rectory of Warrington, Lancashire; the Rev. H. V. Russell, Curate of Staindrop, by several of the parishioners, on his removal; the Rev. J. G. Edwards, by the principal inhabitants of Whorlton; the Rev. H. J. Turrell, by the parishioners, on his retiring from the Assistant Curacy of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford.

THE FIRST "RAGGED CHURCH" IN LONDON.—On Monday afternoon was laid the foundation-stone of a place of worship about to be erected in Mile-end New Town, intended for the sole use of the lowest class of the poor. The building will hold 400 persons.

KING OTHO AND HIS MINISTERS.—According to all accounts, affairs are not going on very well at Athens—King Otho does not agree with his Ministry, and the Ministers are always in opposition. This anarchical state of the Cabinet cannot certainly continue, or end well. It is affirmed that M. Mavrocordato will not accept office; and M. Condiotti, a relation of General Kallergi, had already been sent for from Idera. The Ministry have compelled the King to send away M. Ventelan, his private secretary—a man who enjoyed his full confidence; and it is said that the *grande maitresse* at Court, and the Court chaplain, are likewise to be sent to the right-about. On the suggestions of his Ministers, the King has amnestied all the criminals who escaped from the prisons of Nauplia, Colchis, and Patras.

A LONG GUN.—A new carriage and cannon of peculiar formation as regards the bore have been sent to Sheerness from the Ordnance department for shipment on board the *Vulture*, to the Edinburgh, Rear-Admiral Chads. It is intended for the use of the long-range projectile. It weighs 94 cwt., and is calculated to throw a projectile nine inches by eight inches. The carriage is of a new construction, and is adequate to carry a long 95 cwt. gun for shot or shell. All ships in the Baltic capable of carrying these guns are to have them put on board immediately.

SEIZURE OF A RUSSIAN PRIZE IN GRIMSBY DOCKS.—About three weeks ago a vessel with Prussian papers, called the *Johann Christoph*, came into the port of Grimsby. After remaining there some little time she was suspected of being a Russian in disguise, was seized by the Custom-house authorities, and was prevented from leaving the docks by the officers of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Some irregularity in the seizure having been feared, however, the vessel was released, and the captain informed that he might leave the dock. He replied, however, that God had given him the vessel, and, if it was his will, God might take it away again; and, therefore, he should not go till he was ready. He therefore waited three days, and, on the morning of the third, a telegraphic message came from London to the effect that the seizure must be made, and this was immediately done, the vessel being painted on each bow with a fouled anchor, to denote her capture. The vessel is awaiting the usual process of condemnation; after which a question will arise of a very novel character—namely, how far the railway company, as owners of the dock, are entitled to share in the prize-money.

THE ENGLISH CAVALRY HORSES.—The French soldiers at Varna are lost in admiration at the beauty, the symmetry, and the activity of the English cavalry horses. To be possessor of a "cheval Anglais, pur sang," is the crack thing with young moneyed Frenchmen; and when they see all our cavalry mounted on such cattle as would make the reputation of one of them at Longchamps, their surprise knows no bounds. There is, however, a drawback to them; it is thought by the Frenchmen, as well as by some persons in the English army, how are they to be fed. Will these pampered creatures stand the rough work of a campaign, on short and sometimes bad rations—moreover, as a change of diet for oats and hay is not to be had? Hitherto they have shown no signs of falling off; but it is imagined that the forage brought on shore with them is not yet exhausted. No wonder that the French admire them, for their artillery horses, which are the only cattle they have landed here, are of that heavy Norman breed which may be seen all over France, showing traces of everything but blood.—*Letter from Varna.*

THE *Rajah* steam-transport, hired of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, left Portsmouth on Wednesday for the Baltic, with a full cargo of provisions for the fleet, stores, &c.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 14	29.720	65.2	50.0	55.7	- 6.4	93	S.W.	0.01
" 15	29.787	71.5	54.3	60.2	- 1.9	82	S.W.	0.05
" 16	30.049	76.0	61.0	61.5	- 0.6	46	S.W.	0.01
" 17	30.015	71.4	51.2	60.8	- 1.3	78	S.W.	0.00
" 18	29.950	74.9	53.1	63.4	+ 1.4	48	S.W.	0.00
" 19	29.916	77.0	50.9	62.4	+ 0.5	73	S.W.	0.00
" 20	30.147	77.8	62.0	68.9	+ 2.0	72	CALM.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 29.72 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.69 inches by the afternoon of the 14th; increased to 30.05 by the 16th; decreased to 29.91 by the 18th; increased to 30.05 by the 20th; and decreased to 29.92 by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.919 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 14th is the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1841, when it was 54°. During the time the mean daily temperatures were below their average values (viz., on every day from June 27 to July 17); the mean defect was 4.9° daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 61.1°, being 0.9° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 27.8°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 14th, and the highest on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21.2°. The smallest was 15.4°, on the 14th, and the greatest, 26°, on the 19th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of seven-hundredths of an inch.

The weather, on the 14th and 15th, was dull, and the sky completely overcast; from the 16th to the 19th the weather was fine and clear; and on the 20th it was fine, but the sky was covered with clouds.

Lawisham, July 21, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending Saturday, July 16, the births of 1495 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 752 were boys and 743 were girls. In the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years the average number was 1274. The number of deaths was 1015; slightly exceeding that of the previous week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number corrected for increase of population was 1030. Therefore, the mortality of last week was below the average number, but only to a small amount. In the previous week, the number of deaths arising from diseases of the zymotic class, were 253; this week they number 270; whilst the average is 253. The increase of 17 on the previous week is due principally to diarrhoea, which, with cholera, now shows a disposition to become more prevalent. To diarrhoea 46 deaths are attributed, being the same as the average, and 14 above the number in the previous week. To cholera, 5; to small-pox, 11; to typhus, 51 (the average being 37); to consumption, 151 (the average being 132); to apoplexy, 13; to convulsions, 28 (the average being 38); to bronchitis, 53 (the average being 30); to pneumonia, 51 (the average being 41); and to violence, privation, cold and intemperance, 22 deaths are attributed.

**LITERARY INSTITUTE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**—An adjourned public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for receiving the report of a committee appointed a month ago to inquire into the best mode of forming literary men into a professional incorporation. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., was in the chair; and the report of the committee was read by Mr. Peter Brown. It contained a detail of various plans that had been submitted to the committee, and proposed the formation of a society on the widest possible basis, under the above title. The report was unanimously carried, and resolutions for forming such a society were duly passed; having been moved and seconded by Mr. Johnston Neale, Mr. Hyde Clark, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Granville Fletcher. Considerable support, it was stated, had already been promised to the proposed institute, and a great number of literary gentlemen present signed their names as subscribers towards its objects and as intending members of the association.

**MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.**—A meeting, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was held at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds for the extension and maintenance of missions to the heathen within and on the borders of the British Empire, especially in South Africa, India, Melanesia, Borneo, China, &c. The hall was crowded, there being upwards of 2000 persons present, including a large number of ladies. Amongst the distinguished prelates, clergymen, and other gentlemen upon and adjacent to the platform, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, Barbadoes, Graham's Town, New Zealand, Natal; the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wile, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape; the Governor of the Bank &c. The proceedings were opened by the Lord Mayor, who stated that the society had already done a vast deal of good, by disseminating the light of the Gospel over the nations of the earth. It had secured the appointment of no less than sixty bishops in Asia, Africa, and America. Resolutions in favour of the objects for which the meeting was called were moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Bishop of Oxford; and seconded by the Bishop of London, Sir George Grey (late Governor of New Zealand), and the Bishop of Natal. Sir George Grey spoke in strong terms of praise of the exemplary, and self-denying lives of the missionaries in New Zealand.

**THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL CASE.**—The long-protracted investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Alfred Richardson was brought to a close on Tuesday. The verdict of the Jury was as follows:—"We find that the deceased, Alfred Richardson, died of inflammation, caused by an operation unskillfully performed by Mr. Thomas Weedon Cook and Mr. Thomas Wakley, jun. The Jury, finding great difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion respecting the other matters deposited to them, they have resolved to exercise the discretion permitted to them by declining to give any opinion on them." The Coroner inquired if the Jury wished to prefer a criminal charge against any one, which was replied to in the negative by the foreman of the Jury.

**THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN BELGRAVIA.**—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, was held at the Riding School, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, to protest against the Romish practices and doctrines of the Rev. Mr. Liddell and his curate, and to appoint a committee to support Mr. Westerton in his efforts to secure the simplicity and purity of Protestant worship in these churches. In the absence of Viscount Combermere, who had promised to preside, Admiral Harcourt took the chair. The Rev. J. Kelly then opened the meeting with prayer, in the course of which he was interrupted by a band of malcontents, who were ultimately expelled from the place of meeting. Resolutions were passed expressing deep regret, on account of the innovations and superstitious practices which have lately been introduced in many of our parish churches, and calling upon all sincere Protestants to do all in their power to suppress them. It was also resolved that Mr. Westerton ought to be supported in his efforts to secure the simplicity and purity of worship in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

EVERY exertion is being made to forward to their destination with safety and dispatch the regiments which have been lately placed under orders to reinforce the British army in the East. A considerable portion is already on its way. The Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, in the *Orinoco*, should be by this time about Gibraltar; the 20th Regiment, 1000 strong, left Plymouth on Monday, in the *Colombo*. Two companies of the 46th, in the *Avon*, were to leave Queenstown on Tuesday, embarking the 53rd for the seat of war. Two troops of the Scots Greys, which had gone to Dublin, in the expectation of being quartered in Ireland for some time, embarked at Kingstown on Tuesday, on board the *Himalaya*, which immediately proceeds to Liverpool, to take on board the remainder of the regiment. The 4th Light Dragoons, under Lord G. Paget, are on board the *Simla*, and left Plymouth on Tuesday morning. There now remain to be sent the 21st Fusiliers in Dublin, the remainder of the 46th at Windsor, and the depot of the 57th at Limerick. This latter regiment, whose headquarters are at Corfu, proceed to the seat of war in place of the only infantry regiments left in the United Kingdom will be the 18th Royal Irish, the 61st, 80th, and 94th, which have just returned from India, after long service, and may be considered as little better than skeleton regiments; and the 90th Light Infantry and 1st battalion of the 91st; both of which are in Ireland, and are weakened considerably by the drafts which they have from time to time given to the regiments on active service.

The total amount of men and horses of the British and French armies that touched at Malta up to Saturday, the 8th instant, from 24th March, were—English troops, 31,473; horses, 4928. French troops, 46,272; horses, 7426. Forming a total of Allied troops of 77,745 men.

The steamship *Simla*, with the 4th Light Dragoons, brought up in the Plymouth Breakwater at one o'clock on Wednesday. After receiving her powder and ammunition, she sailed for the Mediterranean.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE speech of Mr. Milnes at the uncovering of the monument to Thomas Hood, in the Cemetery at Kensal Green, has just been printed, from a copy corrected by its author. It is a sensible, and appropriate speech, touching with a skilful hand on the literary merits of the man commemorated. That Hood deserves a memorial of the kind, no one can doubt; but the erection of this monument is suggestive of the graves of other eminent Englishmen that are still unmarked. If we are raising a monument in this country to wit and humour, the author of "Hudibras" surely should have been the man whose unmarked grave in Covent-garden might have been pointed out to passers-by as a spot containing all that is mortal of so great an author. If the Scotch wanted to commemorate the union in one person of English humour with Scottish humour, they might find, in a churchyard in Piccadilly, all that remains in mortal flesh and bone of Arbuthnot, the chosen associate of Pope and Swift. In the very cemetery in which Hood reposes lies the Rev. Sydney Smith, without, we believe, a monument to mark the spot—certainly without any monument to his memory raised by public subscription. Some six years ago there was a parochial attempt, in Covent-garden, to mark the grave of Butler—but it was only an attempt. One active and influential person, known in literature and known to society, might soon remove this growing scandal. Why should not Mr. Milnes take it in hand? He will remember one line, at least, of a remarkable epitaph on a London worthy—"He knew immortal Hudibras by heart." Strange that the grave of the illustrious author should be unmarked, and that the grave of the unknown who had learned his "immortal" poem by heart should be thus distinguished.

A kind of useless sigh has been uttered during the present week over the demolition of the gateway from Great George-street, Westminster, into St. James's Park. Our contemporaries treat it as a piece of antiquity, and carry us back to the times of Mr. Storey, who, in the reign of King Charles II., was keeper of the ducks (of the feathered sort) to the Merry Monarch, and had a house on the site of the gate which bears his name. When Mr. Storey gave his name to this park-gate, Storey's Gate was nothing more than a wicket from Westminster to the Volary, in what is still called Birdcage-walk. Storey's gate has no associations like Temple-bar: the building just demolished could hardly remember Jack Wilkes. It has gone, as it deserved to go—like the Halfpenny-hatch, Little turnstile, and the Marsh Gate Turnpike.

A contemporary, distinguished for his pertinacity in putting in blows (often well warranted off) against every candidate to be considered the author of "Junius," has just been distinguishing himself in a different way, by twoling criticisms on an advertisement of a forthcoming edition of Pope. The critic has lately been spending a fortnight in Sussex, is evidently well up in the Caryl genealogy, and has gone with care into the Burrell collections for the county of Sussex. He is a man of means; he is a gentleman at large; above all, he is a curious, and, therefore, necessarily, a successful inquirer. He, of course, has no ground of quarrel with the advertised editors of the forthcoming edition; nor does he quarrel with them: he gives them rather the puff preliminary. From his liking for parish registers, one would almost suspect that the critic was Mr. Croker himself; but this we can confidently pronounce is not the case. We can recommend the articles more for the new letters and tombstone information they bring to light, than for the inferences made from them by the critic. The critic is wrong about Addison and the Guardian; right about the stupid confusion between Craggs and Caryl; too boastful about his supposed discovery of Pope's residence at Chiswick—a fact obvious to all who have looked with any care into the original MS. of Pope's Homer; and entitled to every credit for unearthing a Mrs. Weston, the "Mrs. W." supposed to have been the heroine of the "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady." If advertisements are not to be exempt from criticism, that folio of four pages, or quarto of twenty-eight, "which not even critics criticize," will, doubtless, come under the tender talons of the critical claw.

"Bibliomania," we are told, has revived. Where is Dr. Dibdin? Here we have the Roxburgh Club-days restored—and the times, once more, of Richard Heber and his stout jackall, Mr. Thorpe. The Hasle-woods and Dibbins of to-day may now revive the Roxburgh Revels, so amusingly lashed by Hood; for, as far as Shakespeare is concerned, a sum of a like amount was never before given for a single volume, as was given on Saturday last for a first folio Shakespeare. The clear and agreeable face of Mr. Wilkinson was never seen to greater advantage. His hammer, some six years ago, had knocked down the very same lot (can we call such a volume a lot?) for one hundred and fifty-five pounds. There it was, again under the same hammer—to realise what? Mr. Wilkinson was confident he saw the right sort of men before him, and his eyes foretold a triumph. There was the Rev. A. D. and G. D., and Mr. C. of Manchester, P. C., and many more of name, all spectators of the race. To continue in jockey language, the volume was entered well. Mr. Lilly (warmed with a touch of the fire of Thorpe, Rodd, and Pickering) made a spirited start at one hundred guineas. He had immediately other competitors at ten and twenty-guinea leaps; Mr. Wilkinson put aside his hammer—he could have no use for it for some time yet. The room shared his feeling. At one hundred and fifty guineas it did stop for a time. It was now at a sum more than Mr. Gardiner had given for it—at a higher sum than had been given before for any copy of the same book. Another five guineas started a fresh heat, and at two hundred guineas Mr. Wilkinson's hand was seen on the move towards the hammer, though his eyes were still fixed on some long-pocketed competitors, who would not see the hammer drop at such a figure. Nor did it drop. Mr. Boone stood to his commission, but was obliged to retire before Mr. Lilly, to whom it was knocked down for the princely sum of £250. Mr. Lilly never looked more smiling—you would have fancied from his healthy and good-natured face, that he looked for a plaudit. He certainly deserved one.

Art flourishes in April and May, and when the Academy closes in July—easels wear additional coats of dust, and palettes are no longer in painters' hands. The pre-Raphaelites are laughing at the number of painters on the move towards watering-places—trying to see what Mr. Frith saw and rendered so charmingly, "Life at the Sea-side."

**MARSHAL RADETSKY AND GENERAL HESS.**—Letters from Venice, of the 14th, state that the Austrian Government is sending large bodies of troops from all parts of Lombardy and the Venetian provinces to Trieste, for the purpose of being forwarded with the least possible delay to the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia. The conscription is enforced with such extreme stringency that the young nobles are forced to serve in person, and even those who are willing to pay any money to escape the duty are not allowed to procure substitutes. The descendants of Dandolo are in consternation, and swear they are sent off for the sheer purpose of being slaughtered. The old Marshal Radetzky is furious that he has not been appointed to the command of the Austrian forces intended to operate against Russia. He openly declares that he has been passed over, not because he is unfit for the service, but because he would do the work in earnest, and that the Government of Austria knows he would do so. He, moreover, adds, that General de Hess is a Russian agent, and that he has been selected simply because it is known he will do nothing. Whether the old man's ire warps his judgment as to the intentions of his Government or not, remains to be seen. At all events, the Austrian Government is making preparations as if it were determined to set about the business in right earnest. The conscription is not confined to Venice; it is carried on with equal vigour in all the Italian provinces of Austria.

**KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.**—On Saturday Mr. James Hann, late Mathematical Master of this school, upwards of seventeen years, was presented with a purse of money, as a testimonial of the gratitude and esteem of his pupils.

## MEETING OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

A meeting of the usual supporters of the Government was held in Downing-street, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, at one o'clock, on Monday. The meeting was called by circulars, which were issued on Friday, and the object of it was mainly to see what can be done to restore that harmony between the Government and their friends which has been so much disturbed lately. The members of the Government present were—Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Cardwell, Sir John Young, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. R. Lowe, the Solicitor General, the Lord Advocate, Lord Eloth, Mr. Hayter, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. W. Cowper, Lord E. Bruce, Mr. Russell.

Lord John Russell said he had thought it advisable to assemble those members of the House of Commons who usually gave the Government their support, in order to consult with them upon the present state of affairs, and to remove any misunderstanding or misapprehension which might exist upon any point. Having made a few remarks in explanation and defence of his conduct with reference to the Reform Bill and various other measures, he went on to speak of the War. Nothing was yet known as to the ultimate resolution of Prussia and Sweden. As regarded Austria, should the answer to the summons sent to Russia by the German Powers be unsatisfactory, "there could be no doubt whatever that Austria would at once go with the Maritime Powers." But the events of war were uncertain. A great struggle with one of the first military powers of Europe must necessarily involve this country in a very great and serious expenditure, and Government would be obliged to apply to the House of Commons for a very considerable sum. The Government, of course, must trust to the House placing confidence in them with respect to this necessity. He did not for a moment mean to deny that no other Government was possible but the present. He did not know what combinations might be formed. He did not know whether Lord Derby and his friends, or any other persons, might be able to form a Government. But so long as himself and his colleagues constituted the Government, and had upon them the responsibility of the war, of course they must appeal to the House of Commons for its generous confidence and support, for no Government which had not the support and confidence of the House of Commons could hope to carry on a great contest like the present to that successful issue which every person in the country most anxiously desired to see.

Mr. Vernon Smith complained of the conduct of Government with reference to the admission of Dissenters to Oxford, and found fault with the choice which had been made of the Duke of Newcastle as Minister of War.

Mr. Horsman also complained of that appointment. A large number of Lord John Russell's usual friends were of opinion that under the circumstances of war, it was unfortunate that Lord Aberdeen should be Prime Minister. They could not, from Lord Aberdeen's well known views, anticipate that the war could be carried on in a manner consistent with the power and dignity of this country, so long as the noble Earl held the chief place in the Government.

Mr. Hume approved of the position of Lord Aberdeen in the Government, and said he was very glad to see the manner in which the Peelite party had joined the old Liberal party. At the same time he blamed Lord John Russell for opposing measures which were supported by three-fourths of his usual supporters. He was taking the most effectual course to break up and destroy the Liberal party.

Mr. Bright said, he had so often opposed the Government this session, that he had hardly any right to be called on for advice. He thought the difficulties in which the present Government was placed arose from its want of a definite policy. As regarded the disaffection complained of by Ministers, it was owing to the course taken by Government. Lord Palmerston on the Ballot, and Lord John Russell on the Church-rate question, differed entirely from the majority of their supporters. On the newspaper question, also, Ministers were opposed to the views of their friends. Ministers were also without a policy as to the conduct of the war. Could Lord John Russell tell the House what the war was for, and upon what terms peace would be accepted? As to Lord Aberdeen, he had, for his part, great confidence in the noble Earl; and was extremely sorry to see the bitter and malignant attacks which were made upon him.

Lord D. Stuart spoke strongly in favour of Lord Palmerston's fitness for the situation of War Minister.

Mr. Layard expressed some apprehensions with regard to the conduct of Austria.

Mr. V. Scully introduced the question of tenant-right in Ireland. But by this time the attendance had become very thin; and, after Lord John had thanked members for their presence, the meeting, which lasted more than an hour and a half, broke up.

**THE HOOD MEMORIAL.**—On Tuesday last the Hood Memorial—of which we gave an illustration and a description last Saturday—was inaugurated at Kensal-green Cemetery, in presence of a large number of persons, including several intimate friends of the lamented poet and humourist. Previous to the uncovering of the monument, Mr. Monckton Milnes delivered an eulogy on the author of the "Song of the Shirt," well worthy of the subject and the occasion. It was rather a French than an English habit, he said, to make eulogistic orations at the tombs of their friends. The custom was not quite congenial to our taste; but there were reasons why on particular occasions, like the present, it could not be displeasing. If ever there was a character especially distinguished for simplicity and humility, it was that of the late Thomas Hood; and it would, therefore, be most unbecoming to indulge a species of eulogy, which, if he were among them, would be displeasing to himself. In his own expressive words, he loved

To kneel remote upon the simple sod,  
And see in forma pauperis to God.

And, bearing in mind this touching sentiment, all they (his friends) had to do was to commit him, with all his errors, such as they were, to the mercy of God, but at the same time to keep his memory dear, and his position right among men. Mr. Milnes then proceeded to characterise the genius of Thomas Hood, as a poet and a humourist; and, after a graceful allusion to the prompt humanity evinced by the late Sir E. Peel, when informed that Mr. Hood was in distress, concluded his address by expressing a hope that all present would bear away with them the reflection, that the fame of which an honest man should be an ambitious, and whose works were of such a nature as to make us grateful to the race and country of which we were common citizens and men. At the close of the address the monument was uncovered, and the people thronged around it to examine its merit and characteristics.

WE understand that, on Saturday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Noble the sculptor, with a visit to his studio, in Bruton-street, and that, having inspected the bas-reliefs for the memorial to Thomas Hood; the colossal tribute to Wellington, now in progress for the city of Manchester; the marble statues of the Hero-Duke, prepared for the East India House; and of Sir Robert Peel, for St. George's-hall, Liverpool, his Royal Highness was pleased to express his high admiration of these important works; and also of two fine busts of the late Marquis of Anglesey and Professor Faraday, recently produced by Mr. Noble.

**THE NEW REREDOS FOR ELY CATHEDRAL** (engraved in our Journal of last week) is the gift of one munificent individual, J. Dunn Gardner, Esq., a gentleman well known for his love of art, and is intended as a memorial to his deceased wife. In the gables will be other minor pieces of sculpture; among which are small busts of the major Prophets and the Doctors of the Church. Many parts will probably be enriched with mosaic work of antique and other marbles, and the spiral shafts with corinths and blood-stones; other parts will also be enriched (but sparingly) with gliding. The whole will be one of the richest pieces of workmanship of this kind which has been executed of late years. The general execution of the work is by Mr. Rattee, of Cambridge; the figure-sculpture by Mr. Philip, of Roehampton-street.

**THE MUNICH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION** was opened on Saturday last, with all due pomp, by the King. The number of exhibitors amounts to 6588; of these, 2331 are Bavarians; 1477 Austrians; and 767 Prussians; Wurtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 446.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN PIMLICO.**—Six of the houses at the corner of James-street, facing Buckingham Gate, St. James's Park, were this week pulled down, for the purpose of commencing the new street, which is to run up into the Vauxhall bridge-road. As soon as the improvements consequent upon the demolition of these houses have been completed, there will be an uninterrupted view from Storey's gate at the end of Great George-street to the Vauxhall-bridge-road.

**THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT MANCHESTER.**—This convention, which commences its labours on the 1st of August, will receive an additional interest in the presence of the Hon. John Van Buren, a prominent American politician, and son of Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren visits this country to be present at the forthcoming Anti-Slavery Convention, and to advise with his fellow-workers in the noble cause of negro emancipation in the United States, with which his father, as well as himself, has for several years been identified.





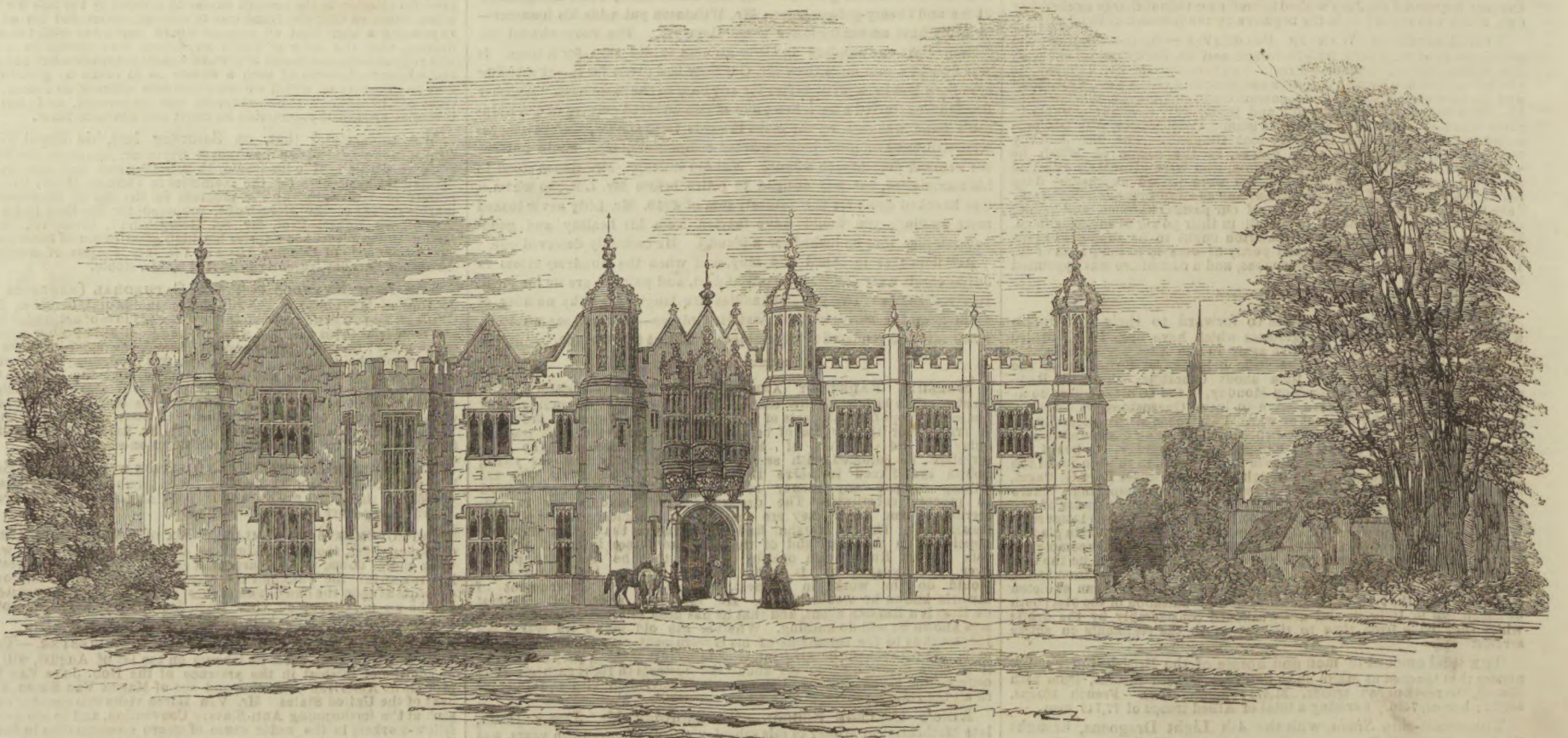
"FRUITS."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Exhibition will close this day (Saturday). We present to our readers three of the choice works in the collection, which we have hitherto been prevented inserting by the great pressure of subjects of less pacific interest.

"Fruits"—a very attractive picture in the West Room—is Mr. Lance's solitary contribution to the present Exhibition. From his

known dexterity of hand, we should have expected other pictures from his pencil; but when we reflect on the extent of his canvas, and the labour successfully bestowed throughout, it is easy to see that his time has been fully employed. He has chosen his own motto:—



HENGRAVE HALL, SUFFOLK, THE SEAT OF SIR THOMAS E. GAGE, BART.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



Fresh from the teeming lap of bounteous Earth,  
Nursed by the dews and summer's glowing sun,  
To juicy, gushing ripeness, fit to fill  
The golden vases of an emperor's feast  
Where kings are guests.

All that nature and Covent-garden can supply in the way of the best fruits of the earth Mr. Lance has copied with a deceptive pencil. He has robbed, and for the same picture, the Zoological Society's Gardens of one of its finest birds, and has sought to represent the beauty of manhood in the owner of such treasures. The man, we must confess, we should have liked to have seen a little more manly: he has been fed too much on his own stores—melons and peaches.

Mr. Physick (the sculptor of the next illustration) is distinguished for the spirit of his conceptions and the delicacy of his modeling. While he is bold, he yet remembers that repose is an essential requisite in sculpture. It is true that you constantly track him in what Dryden calls the snows of the ancients; but he follows great works and men—as we observed of Mr. Foley—with anything but a servile adherence: he has confidence in his own creative powers; and where you find him warming his own genius by the fire of others, you soon see that he does not borrow from poverty, but from choice. "Defend the Fatherless" is the subject appropriately selected by Mr. Physick for the portico of the new School of Industry for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, for the reception of about sixty orphan girls who have lost both parents; and who are clothed, educated, maintained, and trained for domestic service. The charity was instituted in 1786, upon a small scale, under the pastoral superintendence of the late Rev. Basil Woodd; and, by recent efforts, has been greatly extended. It is supported entirely by voluntary donations and annual subscriptions. Four hundred and twenty-eight orphan children have already been benefited by this charity. The model has yet to be executed in stone.

Mr. Hook, to whom we owe the next really clever picture, is deservedly looked upon, both within and without the Academy, as one of the most promising of the young Associates. He is not a prolific, but he is a careful, artist. His soul seems to dwell in Venice; and he would appear never to put his palette upon his thumb without a thought turning towards Titian. We will not say with Jervas, the painter, "Poor little Tit, how he would stare;" although what Jervas supposed was true of his head of Lady Bridgewater, that he had painted it in the style of Titian, is not altogether untrue of Mr. Hook in some of his best compositions. The Venetian masters, to whom Mr. Hook seems so decidedly addicted, were not famous for design, though they occasionally brought more figures upon the canvas than can be found in the compositions of any other school. Their great merit was colour. When we think of Titian and Tintoret and Paul Veronese, we see before us all the treasures of the palette—all that Van Eyck introduced, and Rubens turned to such glowing account.

The subjects chosen by Mr. Hook show



GROUP FOR THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, GROVE-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD—BY E. G. PHYSICK. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

his Venetian and Titianesque tendency: "Othello's First Suspicion," the "Defeat of Shylock," "Bianca Capello," "An Escape from the Embarcadero of Galeazzo Visconti," "A Dream of Venice," "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice." This year, however, he has sought to vary his style—but not with his old success. We find, in the subjects that differ from his beaten path, that his hand—

Has lost that sprightly ease  
Which marks security to please.

He fails to command attention by his "Rest by the Wayside" (No. 117), and by his "Few Minutes to Wait before Twelve o'Clock" (No. 147); but it is impossible for the eye to rest on his picture from the "History of France in the Sixteenth Century" without feeling that here we are arrested by no common hand. He has chosen a tumultuous scene—a period of religious strife—the "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris, in 1559." We are not sure, however, that religious animosities are altogether fitting subjects for the pencil of the painter: we will readily admit that they afford striking points, and pictorial contrasts; but are they, in themselves, subjects which come home direct to the sympathies of all? Religion is so staid and holy, that we shudder at the representation of persecutions, so contrary to the better feelings of a Christian mind. Mr. Hook, in his well-told story, has represented the Roman Catholics of France in 1559 triumphant in the streets, singing canticles before images, inviting all who passed by to join in their devotion, and insulting and beating those whose belief led them to a contrary worship. Observe the insult that is offered to the Christian Reformer in the very centre of the picture. How well the incident is told! Mark the triumph of the priest and the seemingly forbearance of the persecuted. Mr. Hook has seldom been more successful in catching and rendering contrasts of this pictorial, though, as we must repeat, in some respects, this disagreeable nature.

#### HENGRAVE HALL.

We engrave upon the opposite page this fine ancestral house, which was recently visited by the Archaeological Institute. Hengrave, the seat of Sir Thomas Rookwood, Bart., is a noble and unique example of the "stately embattled Manor-house," at the period of the Tudor dynasty. There are very few houses built at the commencement of the sixteenth century remaining in this country; and of these most are in ruins, or so altered as to retain little of their original character. The Manor of Hengrave, having been held for more than two centuries by a knightly family of that name—viz., from the reign of Henry II. to the reign of Henry V., passed to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and on the marriage of Lord Henry Stafford, the Duke's third son, with Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of King Henry VII., the Duke settled upon them the Manor of Hengrave, and it was afterwards the Countess' Dowry.



"TIME OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN REFORMERS IN PARIS, IN 1559."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK, A.R.A.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



house. It continued in the possession of the princely house of Stafford until the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, who perished on the scaffold in the reign of Henry VIII. From this Duke Hengrave had been previously purchased by Sir Thomas Kyton, Knight, a person of great wealth, and at that time Sheriff of London. He commenced the building of the present mansion in 1525, and completed it in 1538. By the removal, in the seventeenth century, of the outer court, and later of a mass of building on the east and north sides of the mansion, the house has been reduced one-third, at least, from its original size. The south front, the gate-house, and the inner court, of fine masonry, embattled, with the bay window of the hall, are rare examples of the domestic architecture of the time. The form of the turrets, which resemble the mitre-headed turrets of King Henry VII's Chapel, at Westminster, are very striking, but it is in the gate house that the Tudor magnificence is chiefly conspicuous.

The interior contains much fine old painted glass, chiefly armorial bearings; and a large and interesting collection of original portraits. Near to the house stands Hengrave Church, which, since its consolidation in 1589 with the adjoining parish, has been used only as a mausoleum for the owners of the hall. It is a small edifice, with a round embattled tower, now completely marred with ivy, and is of very early date. The chancel contains some fine monuments, erected to the Kytons and Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and others of a later period to the families of Darcy, Earl Rivers, and Gage.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD CARLYON.

The death of this respected gentleman, the representative of a very ancient Cornish family, occurred at his seat, Tregrehan, on the 4th inst., in his 71st year, just three weeks after that of his wife.

Major-General Carlyon entered the Army in 1803, as Ensign, in the 66th Foot. During ten years, he was employed in a variety of services in India, and accompanied his regiment in the expedition under Sir David Ochterlony against Nepal, for which campaign he received a medal. His benevolent efforts in the institution of the Infant Orphan Asylum for the Daughters of British Officers in India are still deeply appreciated. On the reduction of the second battalion of his regiment at the termination of the last war, Major Carlyon was placed on half pay, and was promoted by the late Brevet to the rank of Major-General. General Carlyon succeeded to the estates at the death of his brother, William Carlyon, Esq., of Tregrehan. He married Anna Maria, elder daughter of Admiral Spry, of Place and Tregolls, and leaves several children, of whom the eldest, Major Carlyon, of the 3rd

Dragoon Guards, is successor to the family property; the second, Edward Augustus, is a Barrister-at-Law; and the third, George Gwamus, a Captain in the 1st Foot, is now in Turkey.

### LADY ELIZABETH ALEXANDER.

Her Ladyship, who died on the 10th inst., at her residence, in Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, was daughter of James, first Earl of Caledon, by Anne, his wife, second daughter of James Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordburn, county Down. She was born June 21, 1776, and had, consequently, just completed her seventy-eighth year. Lady Elizabeth's nephew is the present Lord Caledon.

### WILLIAM BLUNDELL, ESQ., OF CROSBY HALL, LANCASHIRE.

MR. BLUNDELL, of Crosby, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and the representative of one of the oldest families in that county, died at Taunton, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-eight. He was son and heir of the late Nicholas Peppard, Esq., who assumed, in 1772, the surname and arms of Blundell on succeeding to the estates of his mother, the heiress of Crosby; who was great-granddaughter of William Blundell, Esq., of Crosby, who had his thigh broken at the siege of Lathom House, fighting on the Royal side.

The late Mr. Blundell, of Crosby, whose death we now record, married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, in Cheshire, and leaves several children.

### COUNT CASIMIR BATTHYANY.

COUNT CASIMIR BATTHYANY-STRAITMAN was a scion of that illustrious Hungarian house of Batthyany, which, during centuries, has given distinguished men as clergy, senators, and warriors, to Hungary. The deceased was hereditary Governor of the county of Vas, in Hungary. Count Casimir Batthyany enjoyed a well-deserved European reputation for his varied accomplishments. His participation in the Hungarian war for liberty deserves acknowledgment, and the more to because it was free from ambition and selfishness; he desired rather to be useful than to shine. In the struggle for independence he spared neither his blood nor his fortune; his estates, confiscated by Austria, amounted to from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs. Count Casimir died—poor, and in exile—at Paris, on the 12th inst. He was married, but leaves no issue.

**RUSSIAN REPORT FROM SILISTRIA.**—It has often been remarked that the Russian official reports relative to operations on the Danube, and published by the St. Petersburg journals, were not brought later down than the 11th and 12th ult. The *Invalide* has, however, been directed to announce the fact of the retreat, which it does in the following laconic terms:—"In consequence of the general nature of circumstances, the Field-Marshal, Prince of Warsaw, did not consider it expedient to continue the siege of Silistria. He therefore ordered Prince Gortschakoff, commanding the 2nd, 4th, and 5th corps, to concentrate the troops under his orders in the Danubian Principalities. In obedience to these commands, the siege was discontinued on the 26th of June, and the besieging army re-crossed the Danube in perfect order, and without the slightest loss. The Turks did not even dare to follow our rear-guard. Nothing worth mentioning occurred elsewhere."

**REPORTED CAPTURE OF TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS OF WAR.**—The report of the capture of two Russian ships of war, the *Aurora* and *Diana*, in the Pacific, by Rear-Admiral Price, our Commander-in-Chief in those seas, by her Majesty's ships *President* (flag) and *Trincomalee*, is not confirmed by actual despatches from the Admiral, which had not time to arrive in due course. But the gratifying news is rendered highly probable by the fact that her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Brazil, has deemed the statement of the Swedish captain, who brought the news to Rio Janeiro, sufficiently reliable to communicate to his Government at home. It is considered probable, too, inasmuch as there has not been as yet time to have received news direct from Admiral Price, who is said by the Swedish captain to be anchored, with his prizes, in the roads of Callao. The account is circumstantial, and is probable enough, from the fact of those two Russian ships being known to be in those seas, and of our Commander-in-Chief having orders to be on the look out for them.

**LOUIS NAPOLEON AT CALAIS.**—A striking little incident occurred on Saturday on Louis Napoleon's return to Calais-pier after inspecting the English ships. It was at first thought that the yacht would go up to the inner harbour, where the Royal carriages were in waiting and a small military escort; but a sudden thought seemed to strike his Majesty; an order was given, the yacht hauled alongside the pier, and the Emperor, in full general's uniform, stepped on shore, and without a single attendant plunged boldly into the crowd. The effect was electric. A cheer rose that might have been mistaken for an English cheer; exclamations of admiration were heard on every side, and the Emperor hustled his way cheerfully along, with hardly elbow room enough to take his hat off now and then in acknowledgment of the loud and repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" mingled with the crowd were an immense number of English visitors, who gave it as their universal verdict that the Emperor's "pluck" was a fact never to be gainsaid from that day forward. With the French, this in prompt act of confidence and courage raised a complete hurricane of excitement. They laughed, talked with unusual volubility, shook hands with each other, and seemed to have obtained that much-prized object of a new sensation, in the daring and *sans ceremonie* deportment of their Emperor.

**BON MAZA.**—It has already been stated that Bon Maza had received permission from the Emperor Napoleon to offer his services to the Sultan in the war against Russia; and that the Emperor had generously announced his intention to defray the expenses of the outfit. The Porte having accepted the offer of Bon Maza, and appointed him to a command in Circassia, he was to leave Villiers-Cotterets, where he has been residing for some time, last Monday, for his post.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY postponed his motion for papers relating to the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrians. The Merchant Shipping Bill passed through Committee, and was reported with amendments.

Lord GRANVILLE moved the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill.

Lord MONTAGUE opposed the third reading, and moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

After considerable discussion, the Government acceded to this proposition, and the bill was accordingly referred to a Select Committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he should next week move, in a Committee of the whole House, a vote of credit for the purpose of carrying on the war. He hoped, he added, that he should be able to lay the estimate upon the table by Thursday next.

#### THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving an estimate to defray the expense of the department of the Secretary of State for the War Department, gave an outline of the changes in contemplation in the military departments. There had been two questions, he said, for the consideration of the Government—first, whether, in time of war, it was desirable to keep united the offices of Secretary of State for War and for the Colonies; secondly, with a view to the general arrangement of public business, whether it was desirable to make changes in the military department, in order to simplify and consolidate the business. With regard to the first, the Government were of opinion that it was not desirable to keep the offices united. In respect to the second question, it appeared to them that the inconvenience complained of was, that the military departments being divided under several heads, there was no superintending head, which could take into view the wants and requirements of those several departments, and come to a final decision. The Commissariat was now a department of the Treasury, and there were financial reasons for this arrangement. But it was not convenient, in other respects, that the Treasury should have the superintendence of a department connected with the provisioning of the Army, which should rather belong to the executive ministry of the Army, and the Government were of opinion that the Secretary of State for the War Department should take the direction of the commissariat. Lord John then reviewed various suggested and prospective changes, but forbore to specify distinctly any that had been determined upon, except that the embodied Militia would be placed under the War Secretary, and the disembodied Militia would remain under the direction of the Home Secretary. The great change would be the separation of the civil from the purely military departments of the Army—the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-General of the Ordnance retaining all the military patronage, the civil appertaining to the Secretary of State; so that the House of Commons would have before it the whole military expenditure, under the responsibility of the Secretary of State. The changes in contemplation must, he said, be carried into effect from time to time. It was impossible to accomplish all of them at the commencement of a war, and he asked for time to effect them under the responsibility of the Government. In conclusion, he moved a vote of £17,300.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, he had listened to the speech of the noble Lord with feelings of the greatest astonishment and disappointment. Except that the commissariat was to be transferred from the Treasury to the new department, the Government appeared to have formed no distinct views, and they had appointed a Secretary of State for the War Department, without determining what were to be the duties of that important officer. Before asking for a vote, they were bound to make up their minds upon this subject.

Mr. S. HERBERT entered into details, in order, he said, to make more clear what were the intentions of the Government. He explained and justified their views, observing that the Government were bound, at this critical period, not to throw the whole military machine out of gear, but to feel their way, and maturely consider the changes before they were adopted.

After a few words from Colonel Dunne and Mr. G. Butt, the resolution was agreed to.

#### THE BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the Bribery, &c., Bill.

On the 26th, which imposed certain penalties, including the guilt of a misdemeanour, upon a person paying expenses of an election except to the candidate or election officer, the words "guilty of a misdemeanour" were, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, struck out. The 29th clause, which required the election officer to publish in a newspaper an abstract of the account of election expenses, underwent a long discussion and some amendments. It was carried, upon a division, by 178 to 94.

On reaching the 33rd clause, the Chairman reported progress. The House next went into Committee on the Stamp-duties Bill, to which several new clauses were added.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill passed through Committee.

The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as well as the Poor-law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill, after an ineffectual attempt by Colonel Dunne to limit its operation to two years, instead of five.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a third time and passed. The Court of Chancery Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, and the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Vaccination Act Amendment Bill went through Committee. The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill was considered in Committee, and several clauses passed.

The report from the last Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Jamaica Loan Bill, the Royal Military Asylum Bill, and the Criminal Justice Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. G. DUNDAS moved for copies of certain correspondence, documents, and evidence regarding the question that has arisen between Dr. Reid and the Board of Works relative to the ventilation, &c., of the new Houses of Parliament.

The motion was opposed by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and negatived without a division.

Mr. BOWYER moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of the representatives of the late W. Sturgeon upon the fund allotted, at the Peace of 1815, by the French Government, to compensate the losses suffered by British subjects through the confiscation of their property. After a short discussion, the House divided:—For the motion, 39; against it, 40.

Admiral WALCOTT's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of Captain Dickenson, respecting the bullion and property rescued by his exertions from the wreck of the *Thetis*, was also lost by a majority of one.

#### FLOGGING ON BOARD THE "STAR."

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for returns of the number of floggings and discharges that had occurred on board her Majesty's ship *Star*, with the particulars of each alleged offence, and the nature of the punishments inflicted. Much cruelty and tyranny had, he alleged, been committed by the captain of the steamer in question, whose conduct required investigation. The hon. member enlarged upon the inexperience of maintaining the system of corporal punishment in the navy, and charged the Board of Admiralty with testifying an inveterate attachment to its severities.

Sir J. GRAHAM, after repudiating the charge of fondness for corporal punishment on the part of the Admiralty Board, proceeded to deny the accuracy of the statements on which the motion was founded. The conduct of Commander Warren and his crew had been thoroughly scrutinised by the appointed authorities; the matter was now closed, the vessel had gone to the Baltic under another commander, and the crew were perfectly contented and orderly. He deprecated any interference on the part of the House with the delicate question of discipline; and, in the case before him, he contended that there was no occasion for doing more than the Admiralty had already done with all the parties concerned.

After some remarks from Mr. L. Heyworth and Admiral Berkeley, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion.

A motion was carried for the appointment of a Select Committee to

consider the cheapest and most efficient mode of providing for the printing required by the legislature or for the public service.

On the motion of Mr. P. URQUHART, a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the management of the loan fund securities of Ireland.

The India Appointments Bill and the Spirits (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

#### BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the order of the day for considering the Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill should be read for the purpose of postponement, referred to the present state of legislative business in that branch of the Legislature. The Peers had passed a resolution setting forth that no new bills, other than supply bills, or under special circumstances, should be considered in their House after July 25. Thinking this resolution reasonable, and wishing to adapt the proceedings of the Commons to its requirements, he proposed to urge forward all the measures which now stood for progress, and which it was desirable to carry during the present session, so as to send them up to the other House by Monday next at latest. Among these bills he considered the Bribery Bill as of chief importance, and accordingly intended to go on with it both at the morning and evening sitting on Thursday if necessary. On the other hand, such bills as had already passed the Upper House should be postponed; and the noble Lord accordingly moved that the Oxford University Bill should stand for consideration, as amended, on Thursday the 27th inst.

#### CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was resumed, and Mr. Serjeant SHEE replied at considerable length to the objections which had been urged against his measure. The session, he remarked, was so advanced that the House could not be troubled further with his bill; and, therefore, there need be no reluctance to give him leave to lay it on the table.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. Napier, Mr. Frewen, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bowyer joined. The House then divided—For leave to bring in the bill, 31; against it, 117: majority, 86.

#### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The consideration, in Committee, of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill was resumed.

The opposition to the measure, on the part of the Irish members, was renewed, upon the plea that Roman Catholic children might be sent to the schools and subjected to various proselytising efforts.

Mr. LUCAS, Mr. V. SCULLY, Mr. Serjeant SHEE, and Mr. F. SCULLY urged objections on this point; and the last named hon. representative was still speaking when the clock pointed to a quarter to six, and the Chairman reported progress.

The Jury Trial (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

Sir J. Young obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Gallery of Painting, Sculpture, and Fine Arts in Dublin.

Leave was given to Mr. Sotherton to bring in a Bill Continuing the Existing Acts relating to Friendly Societies; and to Sir J. Graham for a Bill Altering and Amending Certain Provisions which regulate Process in the High Court of Admiralty.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Portland, &c., Chapels Bill were reported with amendments.

The following bills passed through Committee, viz.—The Court of Chancery Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, the Savings-banks Bill, the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women Bill; and the Marriages (Mixed) Bill, the Highway-rates Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, were severally read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

Mr. AGLIONBY, owing to the lateness of the session, withdrew this bill; but, at the same time, gave notice that he should renew it the very first opportunity next session.

#### BRIBERY BILL.

The committee on this bill was then resumed; and the remainder of the day, up to four o'clock, was occupied with a discussion upon the 33rd clause, which was ultimately agreed to.

The House met again at six o'clock.

#### THE PROPOSED VOTE OF CREDIT.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, stated that the Royal Message respecting the proposed vote of credit would, he believed, be brought down to the House to-morrow (Friday), and it was the intention of the Government to take the opinion of the House upon it the first thing on Monday. The noble Lord further stated, in reply to a second question, that the amount of the contemplated vote was £3,000,000.

#### BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee again upon the Bribery Bill. The remaining clauses of the bill having been agreed to,

Lord R. GROSVENOR proposed the addition of a clause, to prevent candidates expending money upon vehicles conveying voters to the poll, or upon refreshments for such voters.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed himself favourable to the latter part of the proposition, but did not think that it would be just or reasonable to declare it illegal for a voter—who might be a poor, sick, or feeble man—to be conveyed to the poll in a vehicle hired by a candidate.

After much discussion the Committee divided, when the numbers were—For Lord Grosvenor's clause, 86; against it, 190: majority against the clause, 104.

Mr. STANHOPE then brought forward a substantive proposition, to allow voters refreshment tickets, at 2s. each, to be issued to such as chose to ask for them.

Upon a division the numbers were:—For Mr. Stanhope's resolution, 126; against it, 142: majority against the proposition, 16.

After a further discussion the Chairman reported progress, and it was agreed that the bill should be submitted to the Committee in a reprinted form, at six o'clock to-morrow (Friday), and that it should be read a third time on Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

**THE MILITIA ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1854-5.**—From the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1855, it appears that the total strength of the militia for the year 1854-5 is to be 124,074 officers and men, including the Irish and Scotch Militia, both of which forces are to be called out. The charge for the year 1854-5 to defray the cost of raising the additional numbers and the maintenance of this body will be £998,000. The strength of the Militia during the year 1853-4 was 91,812 men, and the charge £478,740.

**TABLE-RAPPING EXPLAINED.**—Dr. Schiff, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, after an investigation into the mystery of table-rapping, had come to the conclusion that the raps are produced by the reiterated displacement of the tendons of the long muscle of the shin bone (*muscle long peronier*) from the sheath in which it glides in passing behind the external ankle bone (*malleole externe*). In fact, Dr. Schiff has been able to produce in himself phenomena entirely similar to what had taken place when "spirit-rappers." The phenomena are most easily produced when the fibrous sheath in which the tendon of the long shin-bone glides is weak or relaxed. It can be done without any perceptible movement of the foot.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WATFORD.**—The external walls of this new church are nearly completed; and the architect, Mr. Teulon, states that a further sum of £350 beyond the funds already subscribed, will be required to complete the roof. Under these circumstances, the committee have no alternative but to relinquish, for the present, the further prosecution of this good work, and they must pause until they shall be furnished with the necessary funds, although each day's experience proves the necessity of increased church accommodation at the Watford Station has not been exaggerated. A sermon will be preached in Watford Church on Sunday next, the 23rd inst., by the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, in aid of the funds for completing the new church.

The statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-law Rhymer, has arrived at Sheffield, and is to be put up temporarily in some convenient place for private view.

A fraudulent over-issue of stock in the New York and New Haven Railroad Company has just been discovered at New York, the par value of which is 1,500,000 dollars. Mr. Schuyler, the perpetrator of the gigantic fraud, has gone off to Canada.



## C H E S S.

P. A. S. — The parchment Italian MSS you refer to, "Comparatione del Glorioso d'opoli Scetech all'note di Mr. Discor" a per Luigi Guicciardini, has no date; but, from the fact of its being dedicated to the illustrious Commo Medici, and written by a Guicciardi nite, there is no doubt of its being before 1607, when Commo died.

S. H. H. — It shall have attention

CLERICUS — The discovery of Chess MSS., which we announced lately, will probably lead to more to illustrate the ancient chess of game than all that has been hitherto on the subject for the last half-century. A fac simile of the most ancient one, that has yet appeared, "Pons u olus," may be seen by any reader interested in medieval calligraphy.

KINGFISHER — The move suggested by Mr. K., in the Gunstiana Game, at move 16, was Q to Q 4 and R to B 2nd.

JACK P. SHREWSBURY AND STEPHEN LANS — They were correct, but resigned too late.

ARLINGTON. — I. M. St. Aubert sends at this moment, we believe, in Paris; Mr. Andersen, at Bremen; and Mr. Heydenreich, at Brussels. 2. We are unable to inform you.

BECOMWELL. — Part II. in our old edition, did not satisfy us, as some modern ones have improved it, regular and clear of Chess, and was added to describe what we call End-games or End-play. In the first part, the first two chapters, "Perfina uneto da Gioioce, con signficanti una can binolare invenzion," of Pezzi, o l'elione," &c.

HISTORICAL — He hath in question, in which Mr. Lilworthall gave the odds of the Pawn and mate, has originated in Mr. Brian's favour, and by majority decided, that the parties concerned in it, therefore, only play up even terms.

INFORMATION — The new Chess Diagrams may now be got of Messrs. Kent and Co., 82, Pall-mall-road, and excellent Diagrams they are, for 2s. per hundred.

V. H. der L. — The Variation suggests of me, is ingenious, and shall be examined.

EIGNOR F. — Of Florence — A letter was dispatched on the 17th, acknowledging the safe arrival of both your last packets. Many thanks for them.

PROFESSIONAL — The Rev. J. G. of India; the Rev. H. B. of Norwich, the Rev. King; J. R. of Bridport, are cordially thanked for their communications.

HELLO-CHESSE — (I V d a) the incomparable Chess Poem there have been published at least a dozen versions in English; and we have no doubt there are twice that number of translations in French.

EDITORIAL OF PROBLEM No. 513, by A. M. Phanton, J. P. Dilston, Nabelstein, G. G., Sukklands, G. R., Annyne, F. R. S., Pouses, M. P., Altha, Septimie, H. T. V. Onkron, Lighty, Sim pleon, Zepulus, H. G. M., D. Mio, are correct. All others are wrong.

THOUGH the London Musical "Season" cannot be said to be over while the greatest musical entertainment of the metropolis—the Royal Italian Opera—continues open, yet the season is virtually at an end, in as far as its musical affairs are calculated to exist any interest. Nothing new, of any consequence, is now to be expected. At Covent-garden we certainly shall have nothing of the kind; when Grisi has finished her round of "farewell nights" the theatre will close. Novelties are still announced at Drury-lane, but these announcements have been made without fulfilment all the season, and we have no longer any faith in them. With the exception of the performers engaged at these two theatres, the host of musical artists who have passed the season in London are almost all departed, except those who are retained by their provincial engagements for the autumn.

In the provinces, besides the Concerts to be given by vocal and instrumental parties, now in course of arrangement, there are to be two great Festivals: the "Meeting of the Three Choirs," which is to be held this year at Worcester; and the Festival at Norwich. The Worcester meeting is to be held in the first week of September. The oratorios to be performed are, "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," and "The Last Judgment;" and, among the secular pieces to be given at the Evening Concerts are, selections from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Weber's "Oberon," and the fragment of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Lorely." The vocal strength is greater, we think, than on any previous occasion. It includes Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Mrs. Doby, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Locke, Signor Giardot, Herr Forns, and Mr. Weiss. The instrumental band and chorus will exceed three hundred performers. The Norwich Festival will take place the week following; but its arrangements have not yet been made public.

**HAYMARKET.**—A troupe of Spanish dancers appeared on Wednesday, bringing with them a reputation from Paris, where they had enjoyed the patronage of the Emperor, during their engagement at the Gymnase. Their dancing is qualified by intense and exceeding liveliness, excessive agility, and repeated surprises. The rapidity and force of their movements were extraordinary. The performances consisted of a series of national dances, slightly connected with the shadow of a plot. Some of the dancers were distinguished by the audience; Senorita Giulio having received an encore, and Senora Nena being much applauded throughout.

STRAND.—An extravaganza, founded on Goethe's poem, but entitled, after the fashion of the French adaptation, "Faust and Marguerite," was produced here on Monday. It is written by Mr. J. Halford, who also performs the part of *Mephistopheles*, which he reads, acts, intones, and makes up in the manner of Charles Kean so completely that the performance is more than an imitation—it is an identity. It is, in fact, the most marvellous thing in our theatrical experience, and should attract the town as to a "special wonder." The overture and music have been supplied by Mr. J. H. Tully, and comprise clever adaptations of some pleasing airs, which were well received. The whole performance is excellent, and the house was full.

ADLPHI.—"The Courier of Lyons" was produced on Saturday, in a version but slightly differing from Mr. C. Reade's—the parts of "the best and the worst of men" being supported by Mr. Leigh Murray, who, in the last scene, succeeded in exciting himself and the audience to a climax of frenzy and expectation, that brought the curtain down to immense applause. The saloons, we find, and the minor theatre, have their various versions of this melodrama, each competing with the other, no doubt to the injury of all.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Wright has been so successful at this theatre as to command box audiences. Important alterations have been commenced in the building; a portion of the walls is already down, in order to enlarge the stage, which we are informed will, next season, be of greater capacity than any in London, so as to admit of spectacular representations of the great tragic drama, for the support of which Mr. and Mrs. Wallack have shown that they possess the appropriate talent. Next week, we find that these performers are to appear at the Birmingham theatres, and, with their strong acting, cannot fail of becoming immense favourites.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The improvements in this establishment prove to be attractive, and have indeed drawn the attention of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have shown laudable curiosity, in relation to M. Duboscq's electrical experiments. Turner's Views on the Loire, also, are objects of great interest, and the clear statement of them given by Mr. George Hodder, in his accompanying lecture, is the theme of general admiration.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS announces his benefit for next Wednesday, the 26th; the performances to consist of a selection of pieces, contributed for the occasion by his brother managers—Messrs. Buckstone, Kean, Wigan, Webster, Gye, and Smith.

STAMFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs., for colts.—Blue Beard walked over.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lucy Banks killed, 1. Mariposa, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Boer, 1. Baalbec, 2.  
Furghly Stakes.—E. dorado, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Almond, 1. Pugnato, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs., for fillies.—Habena, 1. Pesika, 2.  
Panicp Pate of 50 sovs.—Blue Beard, 1. Florit, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Economy, 1. Sweetness, 2.

WEDNESDAY.  
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Thessaly, 1. Nagara, 2.  
Ketton Stakes.—Nicholas, 1. Rodo Meli, 2.  
Stamford St. Leger.—Weather ock, 1. Blue Bear, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Habena, 1. Nutriment, 2.  
Gold Cup.—El Dorado, 1. Phaeton, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Thessaly, 1. Sackbut, 2.  
Handicap of 5 sovs.—Sweetness, 1. Scindus, 2.

Trial Handicap.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Julia, 2.  
Goltorne Stakes.—Elberdale filly, 1. Resistance, 2.  
Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Dmskoy, 1.  
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—The Cripple, 2.

WEDNESDAY.  
St. Helen's Purse.—Ellerdale filly, 1.  
Gold Cup.—Lough Bawn, 1. Morning Star, 2.  
Scurry Handicap.—Miss Emma, 1. Antonio, 2.

Scarborough Stakes.—Sharavogue walked over.  
Robin Hood Stakes.—Lord Alfred, 1.  
Nottingham Handicap.—St. Andrew, 1. Typee, 2.  
Sherwood Handicap.—Garforth, 1.

**CRICKET.**—One of the great matches of the season came off this week—the Gentlemen v. the Players of the Marylebone Cricket Club, which terminated in favour of the Players by ten wickets. In the first innings, the Gentlemen obtained 95 runs; second, 71: 166. The Players, in the first, 149, and second, 20.

**RACING NEXT WEEK**—One event in the field takes place next week, but that one, a most important one—Goodwood—on Tue-day, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Last year, the value of the stakes run for was nearly £20,000; when forty-four races took place in the four days. The present meeting, if expected, will fully equal the last one; and should the weather prove fine, a very large assemblage may be anticipated. Thursday is the Cup-day.

**ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE TO SOLDIERS.**—The benefits of a little scientific education have been strikingly exemplified in the camp at Deena. The whole country thereabouts abounds with a fragrant herb, mostly by the way, little thinking what virtue was contained in it: a most little child of nature; other, possibly considered as a practical botanist discovered it to be nothing more nor like a panic. With the country wine, sugar, and spices, flavoured with the new discovery, "Badminton" was constructed and disposed of to an unknown extent. Here is encouragement to the students of the dry study of botany, or perhaps more accurately, to the dry students of the

*—Letter from Deena.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	R interposes (best)	3. Q takes R at Q 2nd (ch)	K moves, or Q interposes
2. Q to K 6th	P tks Kt (best)	4. Q mates at Q R 4th	

By J. B., of Bridport.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

## CHAPTER II.—CHATURANGA.

THE term *Chaturanga* is compounded of the two Sanskrit words *chatur*, "four," and *anga* "a member," or "component part." As an adjective it is very nearly equivalent to our word "quadripartite," and is generally applied to an army, composed, in certain proportions, of four distinct species of forces. These were, anciently, elephants, horses, ships (or more recently chariots), and infantry. In this sense we find it used adjectively by the ancient Hindū poet, Vālmīki, in his celebrated epic the *Rāmāyana*, book ii. cp. 51. "*Chaturangam hyapi talam su-mahat prasalemah,*" i.e. "we may, indeed, subdue this most mighty quadripartite force."

Chaturanga, as a neuter substantive, denotes the "Game of Chess," which originally represented an image of ancient warfare; the inimic forces therein employed being precisely the four species above described. It has been objected to this primitive game that the introduction of the ship or boat is an anomaly; but the objection is more plausible than valid; and, in fact, it forms one of the best proofs that the game is of Indian origin. It is well known that the vast alluvial plains of the Panjāb, as well as those bordering on the Ganges, are, for nearly one-third of the year, flooded with water, arising, in the first place, from the melting of the mountain snow in spring; and secondly, from the torrents of rain that fall in summer. It is obvious, then, that in such a country, ships and boats must have formed a very important item in the matériel of an army, whether for offensive or defensive purposes. On this point the reader will find ample confirmation in the fifth and sixth books of Arrian's history, which so graphically detail the expedition of Alexander from Cāul across the Panjāb, and thence downwards along the Indus till his return to Persia. The etymological proof of the Indian origin of Chess is still more incontrovertible. It is only in Sanskrit that the term Chaturanga, the name given to the ancient game I am about to describe, fully and clearly conveys to the mind an idea of the thing represented. The term Shatranj—used by the Persians, Arabs, and Turks—is a pure exotic in their respective languages, defying the ingenuity of their grammarians to make it their own, and clearly proving that it is a corruption of the word Chaturanga. But it is needless to dwell more on this point at present. We are then inevitably led to infer that the game of Chaturanga was invented by a people whose language was Sanskrit, which brings the invention home to India; and, further, it is the representation of a mode of warfare most peculiarly adapted to that country.

The ancient Hindu account of the origin of the game is not unlike that of many more modern versions of the same tale. But, as I have already observed, the mere occasion of its invention is a point of little or no real importance; our main object, at present, is to determine the region where, and approximately the time when, it was invented. Sir William Jones states, on the authority of his friend the Brāhman Rādhā Kant, "that this game is mentioned in the oldest (Hindū) law-books; and that it was invented by the wife of Rāvan, King of Lankā (or Ceylon), in order to amuse him with an image of war while his metropolis was closely besieged by Rāma, in the second age of the world." Here, again, we find an excellent reason why ships are admitted into the game, as being of the utmost importance in such an expedition as this, which bears no remote resemblance to that of the Greeks against Troy. In short, whether we consider the game to have been invented in Ceylon, during the siege of Lankā, which is a fabulously remote period, or subsequently, in Central India, the admission of the ship, as one part of the four forces, is quite in accordance with the time, place, and circumstances. The period of the siege of Lankā, according to Hindū authorities, would carry us too far back, to meet with the reader's belief; but, in what we may call the heroic or poetic age of Hindū history, we find the game familiarly spoken of in the Purāṇas, as then known and practised. The authenticity of these poetic histories is much on a par with that of the works of Homer and Apollonius Rhodius. They are all, most probably, founded on fact, only the details are highly coloured. The best original account of this very ancient game, to which we have yet obtained access, is to be found in the Sanskrit Encyclopædia, entitled "Shabda Kalpa Drumā," published at Calcutta in seven volumes, 4to, within the last twenty years (*vide* Vol. I., under the article, "*Chatur-sanga*"); also, in a work published at Serampore, in two vols. 8vo, 1834, entitled, "Raghu Nandana Tatva"—or, Institutes (of the Hindū Religion) by Raghu Nandana—(*vide* Vol. I., page 88). In both of these sources, the text, with very slight variations, is identical, and evidently taken from the same original work—

viz., that alluded to by Sir William Jones as an extract from the "Bhaviṣya Purāṇa" (*vide* "Asiatic Researches," octavo edition, Vol. II., p. 166). We may here state, however, that Sir William Jones has given us only a mere abridgment of the extract in question, and that he has at the same time deduced from it several inferences not warranted by the original—of which more hereafter. The following is what I believe to be a faithful translation of such portions of the Saṃ-kṛit text as bear upon our immediate inquiry. I must mention, however, that the original is, in many places, so extremely concise in its style, that a mere verbal translation into English would convey no meaning. In such cases I have endeavoured to give the author's sense as clearly as I can, by adopting some slight degree of circumlocution.

The events narrated in the Purāṇas respecting the five sons of Paṇdu, of whom Yudhishtira was one of the most renowned, are supposed to have occurred a little more than 3000 years before our era. The game of Chaturanga had by that time become popular in the country, and seems to have attracted the notice of Yudhishtira, who applied to the sage Vyāsa, the Nestor of the day, for the benefit of his instructions on a subject so well adapted to his peculiar disposition; for, be it known, that the youthful warrior was strongly addicted to gambling, and in his infancy even Chess itself was a gambling game, if I may use such an expression.

In Ward's "View of the History, &c., of the Hindūs," Vol. IV., page 438, where the author gives an analysis of the contents of the great epic poem of the Mahābhārata, we have the following notice of Yudhisṭhira:—

This game (of Dice) is sanctioned by the Śāstra. Yudhishtira first lost his estates, then, in succession, all the riches in his treasury—his four brothers and his wife. Drupadi, the conqueror's father, Dvitrāṣṭra, was so pleased with Draupadi that he told her to take what she would and he would grant it. She first asked for her husband's kingdom; this was granted. She was permitted to ask other blessings, till all that her husband had lost was restored. Yudhishtira again encounters Shakuni at Chees, and again loses all.

Thus it would appear, that Yudhishtira fared no better at Chess or Chaturanga than he had done with the plain dice. It is to be inferred, that he ventured on the game too soon after Vyāsa's lecture, before he had sufficient time to gain experience.

THREE THOUSAND MILES FOR THREE-HALFPENCE.—By a new postage law just passed by the United States Congress, a single letter conveyed not more than 2,000 miles is to be charged 1½d., and for a greater distance 2d. For a single letter conveyed not more than 300 miles, wholly or partly by sea, and to and from a foreign country, the postage will in future be 2½d.; and if above 300 miles, 5d. The postage on all inland letters must be prepaid, and after the 1st of January next this must be done by stamps. On all letters intended for delivery in the towns in which they are posted, the postage will in future be 3d each, and all not-known letters, after being advertised, will be charged each an additional 3d. In the United States all letters, the owners of which cannot be found, are advertised in the public journals.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF 1855.—The applications at the Hôtel de Ville for counters, &c., at the Grand Exhibition of 1855 are very numerous. In fact, they already exceed considerably the amount of space that can be apportioned. It is supposed that the committee appointed to make the allotments will be compelled to reject two applications out of three. The applications from abroad are also numerous. The Emperor has expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the original plans for the building were drawn up, but, with the additions that have been ordered, the deficiency will be in a great degree remedied.

## THE WINCHESTER "DOMUM"

On Thursday week, the 13th annual celebration of "Domum" took place at Winchester College. The dinner in the ancient Hall was fully attended by old Wykehamists. On the dais, upon the wainscoting, were hung pictures of the founder, William of Wykeham, and of Dr. Goddard and Dr. Cheney, formerly head-masters. The well known election-grace having been sung, the Wardee, with his usual hospitality, entertained a select circle of guests in the picture-gallery of his lodge. At half-past six, the visitors began to arrive; the finely proportioned School-room was elegantly decorated; and at the east end was erected an orchestra, occupied by an excellent military band from Southampton, which played popular airs for some time, until the quadrangles, courts, and meads were filled with a brilliant assembly. The time-honoured song, "Dulce Domum," under the direction of the Prefect of Hall, was chanted, with the wonted zeal and hearty love of Wykehamists—accompanied by the band of the 34th Regiment now quartered at Portsmouth—in School, on Ball-court, in Meads, in School-court, in Chamber-court, and, finally, without instrumental music, under Middle-gate. The effect of the voices in the grey light was remarkably grand. A curious circumstance is connected with a perceptible omission in the band; there were no drums, for it so happened that on October 22, 1811, the 34th English regiment were engaged at Arroz de Molinos with the 34th French regiment of the line; and captured from the enemy the drum-major's staff and nine brass drums: the 34th are now under orders for the East, and with honourable good taste packed up their trophies lest they should offend our allies. Hence the band appeared without their drums—certainly a defect.

The Ball was held at the St. John's house Rooms. The Ladies Patronesses were Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Erle, Lady Maria Sanderson, Lady Cranworth, Ladies Erle, Heathcote, East, Stephenson, and B. Mill, and others of the chief county families.

The "Doxum" was attended by the Bishop and the Dean of Winchester, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Sir William Heathcote, Bart. M.P. for Oxford University, Aldermon Wigram, and other gentlemen of distinction. It was considered by those present to be one of the best frequented meetings that has been known for many years. Mr. Walcott, in his History of the College, thus tells the touching story of "Doxum":—

Quaint is the old tale, and a tear glistens in his eyes, as he speaks of the cause of that ancient custom. Three centuries have gone, more or less—the monks still sang mass in St. Swithin's; St. Elizabeth's vesper bell still chimed in with the peal of St. Mary's—none the summer holidays came and found the busy courts of the college deserted save by a few servants and one boy, on whom they looked carelessly as they passed upon their errand. None have ever told why the friendless boy was still kept a prisoner, and awhile chained to a pillar, his merry fellows gone; but, sad truth it is, none addressed, none heeded, none saw the fading, sere, the pale face, the bowed head, the glazing eye; none heard complaining from the poor solitary; but he thought, through the long dull hours, the lonely walk, the silent night, and his brain grew heavy with sorrow; sad and weary with longing, none came to soothe his grief, or dry the streaming tear, as sight or sound reminded him that he was alone. The end came at last. The scholars came back; there was no sound in the chamber; the lost sunbeams were gilding his bed, and he was rejoicing in the sunrise of a sunny day—he had found his home. Up on the bark of the ancient tree, that stood where ancient sapling, the lord of its race, now stands, as his memorial, with the death-pang at his heart, he carved the words "Dulce Domum." Until the year 1773, the "Domum" was sung, at the wharf on Blackbridge, at the college gates.

The Toxophilites of Shropshire held a brilliant gathering on the 5th inst., which presented a very fine picture of this national pastime. The site selected by the committee was the Shrewsbury race-ground, skirted

the bold and wooded range of Haughmont, and the more lofty summits of the distant hills. There had been all the bustle of a camp from an early hour in the morning: Lord Hill's "Waterloo tent" and the pretty marquee of the Shropshire Horticultural Society were set up; while, by their side, was another tent, devoted to a collection of photographs of interesting subjects, and specimens of "nature painting," forwarded by the Society of Arts to the Shropshire Mechanics' Institution.

The targets extended in a double row to a vast length. At a quarter before eleven the bugle sounded for places; and soon after the gentlemen competitors commenced shooting the "National York Road"—viz., six dozen arrows at 100 yards, four dozen at 80 yards, and two dozen at 60 yards, which was the number stipulated for each day. A good many of the bowmen were attired in Lincoln green.

During the shooting of the arrows at the hundred yards' distance, and which occupied until nearly two o'clock, the number of visitors to the field rapidly increased: a large concourse of operators, including a great number of gaily-dressed ladies, were merrily engaged in crossing and re-crossing the shooting-ground, as they followed the archers in their "overs" from opposite target to target.

The luncheon was served in the Waterloo Tent.





GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING ON THE RACE-GROUND, AT SHREWSBURY.

Prizes, amounting to about £370, were offered in various sums; the successful competitors being allowed to make selections of articles, to the value awarded, at certain establishments in the town. Medals of exceedingly chaste design, bearing a profile of her Majesty, and inscribed, "Grand National Archery Meeting, Shrewsbury, 1854," were also awarded with each of the prizes, except the "wooden spoons."

The shooting re-commenced after luncheon, the ladies taking their places at the targets allotted to them in the order named. The numbers specified for them to shoot each day were, four dozen at sixty yards, and two dozen at fifty yards. The gentlemen resumed their shooting, at the shorter distances, at the same time. The scene was now of a most animating and interesting description—nearly the whole length from the one side of the race-course to the other presenting a formidable front of archers, who marched in a body from side to side on the different "overs."

On Thursday the gentlemen archers assembled in strong force about eleven o'clock, the ladies very courageously taking their places at the targets a short time afterwards. The élite of Salop and the adjoining counties again graced the scene with their presence, though scarcely in such a large array as on the previous day.

At two o'clock a party of about 470 repaired to the Waterloo tent, where luncheon was served. Afterwards the archers held a meeting on the greensward in front of the marquee; Mr. W. Butler Lloyd, Mayor of Shrewsbury, being called upon to preside. Mr. Hughes, one of the judges, then presented Mr. Ford with a handsome silver bracer, for having got three golds in succession at 100 yards; and Mr. Hilton with a silver medal, for having obtained two golds under the same circumstances. It was then resolved that a meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom should be held next year. Thanks were then voted to the ladies and gentlemen of Shropshire and the inhabitants of Shrewsbury for their

liberal support. The thanks of the archers were awarded to Mr. W. Butler Lloyd, Mayor, for his great exertions in bringing about so successful a meeting. Thanks were likewise voted to the judges, and to Mr. Luard, the honorary secretary.

On the sound of the bugle the archers were again plying the gentle craft, and concluded the competition for the various prizes about six o'clock. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Music-hall.

On Friday, a handicap sweepstakes was contested. The handicaps were arranged on the numbers obtained in the previous matches, the unsuccessful competitors being allowed scores in proportion to those they were then behind the successful competitors. The conditions were that the ladies should shoot four dozen at sixty yards and four at fifty yards, and the gentlemen the "National York Round." The former completed their task shortly before five, and the latter about six o'clock. Thus terminated the most successful meeting yet enjoyed by the Society.



"THE DOMUM," AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—SPRINGING A MINE.

## SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

In our last publication we gave a short notice of the military manoeuvres which took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, under the direction of General Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and this week our Artist has given an illustration of the interesting spectacle, from which a more precise notion of the proceeding may be obtained. As the day was fine a very large number of persons from London and the vicinity were present.

Special trains were run by the South-Eastern Company as far as Tilbury, whence passengers proceeded by steam-boat to Chatham. Prince Albert left town by special train, and on his arrival at Chatham was received with a salute from the artillery, and loud cheers from the people. The Prince and his party occupied a stand on the top of the casemate barracks, near the Dockyard—a point which commanded a perfect view of the whole proceedings. The 35th Regiment, which had previously taken up a position with scaling ladders, advanced, on the word of command, and carried the right face of Prince Henry's Bastion by escalade, and established themselves within the lines. A column of Royal Marines advanced

upon the 35th from Fort Amherst, and they resisted the attack, but were ultimately driven out of the fortification, and, during the retreat, a smart fire was opened upon them from the King's Bastion by the large guns. The opponents continued firing for some time, the 35th lying on the ground after returning to their original position.

Prince Albert and his staff then proceeded to inspect the parallels and double saps in operation, and subsequently visited an adverse battery of six 32 pounders and a stockade, and passed from St. Mary's Gate to the casemate prepared for his reception. A column of the 34th then advanced from Gillingham Tower under a heavy fire from the 32-pounders in the battery. The Artillery and Marines occupying the battery ultimately retired after destroying it by mines, which exploded most effectually, blowing some guns off their carriages, and covering others with the earth thrown up. A stockade and several mines were then blown up by a voltaic battery.

The defence of ditches of a fortified place against an assault by rockets, forges, hand-grenades, live shells, musketry, and pierriers, was the last operation, followed by the mode of throwing a body of troops with artillery across a river, upon rafts of cylindrical and india-

rubber pontoons. The proximity of the river Medway rendered this experiment peculiarly interesting. The use of the helmet and diving-dress was also exhibited.

At the close of the operations the Royal Engineers gave a splendid entertainment, in their mess-room, to a large and distinguished party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the festival with his presence.

## LOSS OF LIFE AT A SHIP LAUNCH.

On the morning of Thursday week, Messrs. Earle, the eminent iron ship builders, of Hull, had arranged to launch from their yard, at the east end of the Victoria Dock, a very fine iron barque, named the *Dowthorpe*, which they had built for Messrs. John Beadle and Co., merchants, of Hull. This vessel is about 400 tons burthen, and has on deck two poop houses. Everything was prepared, and, as it was thought, every precaution taken to ensure success in the launching. Men were stationed at all points to prevent the people from getting on board the vessel, but without avail. At the time of launching, there were



CATASTROPHE AT A SHIP LAUNCH, AT HULL.







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THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.—THE EGYPTIAN AVENUE: COLOSSAL FIGURES FROM ABOO SIMBEL.—(SEE PAGE 70.)





EMBARKATION OF ARMS, AT CALAIS, ON FRIDAY.

## EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS, AT CALAIS.

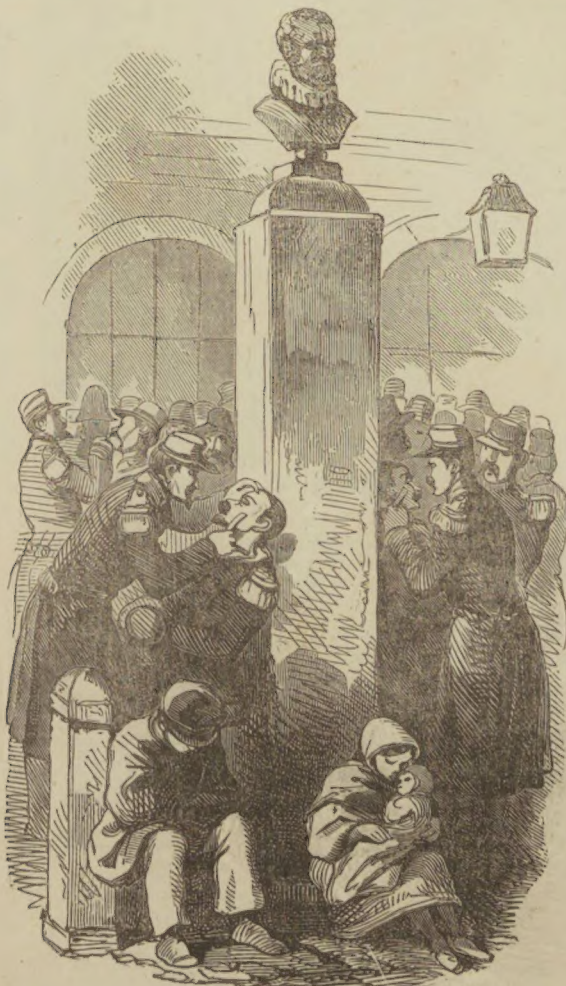
ANY one who has visited the quiet old town of Calais during the ordinary routine of its everyday existence, would scarcely believe that it was capable of so much excitement as prevailed during the latter days of last week. On Thursday morning the Grand Place, the only open space in the town, was quiet enough, save where a few itinerant fair frequenters were preparing their booths for the sale of cheap toys, jewellery, and gingerbread. Before noon, however, the troops destined for the Baltic began to pour in, and the square soon was occupied by some thousands of dust-covered and weary infantry. It took little time, however, to restore the young blood of France to its wonted activity, for whatever these gallant fellows—many of them mere lads—may have wanted in physique, was amply compensated for by superabundant animal spirits; a brief time spent in recruiting exhausted nature, and every man was occupied in the performance of some duty to himself or others: some might be seen trimming their tent poles, not much larger than walking-sticks; hundreds were down upon their knees on the paving stones, packing and adjusting their coarse grey blankets and tent canvas. Each tent, by the way, is oblong, angular, and but three feet raised from the ground, and being composed of several pieces, about half the size of an ordinary sheet, each man is made to carry his share of the nightly protection against cold and damp, and is rendered quite independent of the not always available aid of the baggage-mule or bullock-dray. The separated portions of canvas are provided with but-

tons and button-holes, and are thus fastened together in a few minutes, forming a comfortable, though not roomy, tent for seven men. Straw is laid down under the tent, and over the straw is placed the coarse grey blanket which each man carries. French soldiers are not restricted to be very close shavers—in the literal sense, at least; but they do shave now and then, nevertheless; and the manner in which this operation was performed in the Grand Place of Calais was somewhat amusing, from the air of cool nonchalance with which it was done. Every man who had his chin or cheek rasped under the shadow of Cardinal Richelieu's bust, appeared to feel that he was destined to be shaved there all his life. It was especially interesting to the English spectator (and thanks to the ministrations of the South-Eastern Railway, many hundreds of them strolled amongst the soldiers), to observe the way in which the very important office of feeding the troops was performed: kitchens were first very soon extemporised, in places on the ramparts where the fires could not be interfered with by gusts of wind. These kitchens consisted of parallel rows of narrow furrows, about six feet long, dug in the earth, and lined with stones, where stones could be found, from eight to twelve inches deep, and from four to six inches wide. Dry sticks were broken up, and placed in the furrows. The tin mess-pots were then placed in a row, about half-a-dozen in number, over the furrow; and, the fire being lit, the process of boiling the soup, &c., was rapidly and regularly carried on. The allowance for a mess of seven men was placed in a circular tin dish—meat, rice, both cold and previously boiled, and slices of bread, sound white bread; and over these was poured the soup, scalding hot, and holding, along with animal juices, a fair admixture of cabbage and potatoes. Promptly was each tin removed; and still more promptly did seven spoons penetrate the mystery of the savoury mess. Dinner over, the soldiers crowded the cafés with which Calais abounds; but they had not sole occupation of the public-houses, for here and there were groups of English sailors, "liberty men" from the fleet riding grandly in Calais

roads. Great was the good-humour on all sides, and intense the cordiality amongst sailors and soldiers. They could not understand each other in words, 'tis true; but the Freemasonry of the bottle made them excellent friends for all that, and never did the "cannikin clink-clink" to more pleasant purpose than on the occasion referred to. At one of these scenes we by mere chance assisted: a young gentleman of our party, seeing that the sailors were puzzled to make out the Emperor's speech, read it aloud in English. A French soldier rose, and, lifting a brimming glass aloft, shouted "Victoria!" The English sailors answered with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and a general fraternisation was the result. At two o'clock, p.m., on Friday, as the Emperor stood on the deck of the round-house of the yacht in which he visited the fleet, he was greeted with frequent manifestations of loyalty. He now appeared to greater advantage both as to health and spirits. The same remarks are applicable to his inspection of the troops. Of these scenes, and of the embarkation of arm-chests on the quay, our readers will find accurate representations in our Paper of this week.

During Friday, the troops marched down from their respective encampments to the quay side, where, according to previous arrangements, they deposited their arms and accoutrements in boxes, which were at once conveyed on board the ships of war by small vessels engaged for that service. Large quantities of ammunition and powder were also embarked by the same means.

At a very early hour on Saturday morning the troops were astir, breaking up their encampment and preparing to go on board. General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived at the quay before eight o'clock, and conversed for some time with Captain Lefebvre, R.N., of her Majesty's steamer *Dasher*, to whom the arrangements for embarking the troops by means of a fleet of steamers, had been entrusted. Among the vessels employed on this service were the *Garland* and *Violet*, belonging to the mail packet service; the *Princess Clementine* and the *Princess Helena*, of the South-Eastern and Continental steam fleet; the



SCENE IN THE PLACE, AT CALAIS.



FRENCH SOLDIERS AND ENGLISH SAILORS FRATERNISING AT CALAIS.

*Faun* and the *Passe-partout*, French mail-boats; the *Cocyte* and the *Corse*, French steam-corvettes; and the following vessels belonging to her Britannic Majesty—The *Fearless*, the *Wildfire*, the *Lizard*, the *Adder*, the *Sprightly*, the *Fire Queen*, the *Avon*, the *Dasher*, the *Lucifer*, and the *Echo*, and the *Douro* steam-tug. This large fleet of steam-ships had been engaged with the object of precluding delay and confusion, and of effecting the embarkation in one comprehensive movement. Shortly

before one o'clock the signal was given, and the different companies stepped on board the transports, Jack lending his hand in the most gallant manner to the men as they swarmed through the gangways or scrambled over the paddle-boxes. On they came with their dark uniforms—so unlike the red coats of the English—and filled the deck in one compact mass from stem to stern. The crew could scarcely thread their way, while their limited knowledge of the French tongue not ex-





THE EMPEROR ON BOARD THE SCREW STEAM-YACHT "LA REINE HORTENSE," LEAVING THE HARBOUR.

tending beyond "mounseer," they compounded a phrase, "make way, mounseer," which, happily suited to the action, was not altogether unintelligible to the new-comers, who, with the most praiseworthy exertions, endeavoured to compress themselves into as small a space as was possible with the conditions of physical existence. The first vessels to leave the port were those lying off the Quai de Marie, the tide serving them the earliest; they were *Le Coccyte*, *Le Corse*, and *Le Faun*. As the vessels glided away they were loudly cheered from the quay, and the men on board shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" and waved their hats most vigorously. The *Lizard*, which had on board four companies of the Second Legion, the colonel of the regiment, and the band, was detained some time for want of water; as was also the *Avon*, which lay on the opposite side of the harbour, and which was freighted with three companies of the same regiment. The band on the *Lizard* struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," while the men on board the *Avon* sang the words. The effect of this improvised concert was very striking. The vocal performance was conducted by an enthusiastic little man, who scaled the top of the paddle-box, and, in

that conspicuous post, and in the absence of the usual bâton, threw his arms and legs about in a manner as frantic, though not perhaps so professionally correct, as the wildest movements of Jullien ever displayed. The officers standing on the gallery could not refrain from joining in the novel concert, and the English sailors, though unable to understand the words, fully appreciated the lively enthusiasm of their new allies, and at the conclusion of the concert got up a genuine bit of English "Hip, hip, hurrah!" on their own account. Jack's previous notions of a Frenchman being nothing more than "a frog-eating animal," were very rapidly dissipated, however, when he found, to his surprise, that his companions could not only estimate the value of an English cheer, but could actually throw his own "hurrahs" into the shade by the vehemence and enthusiasm with which they repeated the magic words.

At length, transport after transport had steamed out, the decks swarming with their cheering, shouting, singing cargoes—they passed along the crowded quays, which sent back their loud and constant *vivas*—by other vessels in the port, decorated with the union-jack and the tricolour, and resonant with cheerful acclamations—they passed the

harbour mouth, and, for the truth must be told, they felt the uneasy ground swell of the shoal water off Calais, as the transports rolled and plunged, and "Partant pour le Baltique," stripped of its music and its romance, was felt in all the sterner realities of the *mal de mer*, and many a youthful conscript from the Garonne and the Landes thought wistfully of the gardens and the vines of his earlier days. The transports having been laid alongside, the troops entered through the lower ports, and for the first time in their lives they found themselves on board an English ship of war. Tier after tier of the huge ships were traversed and explored by the wondering conscripts, till they found themselves, some 1500 in number, mustered on the spacious upper deck of the first-rates, and 900 afloat in the smaller ships. After delivering their first consignment, the steamers returned to port to take in the artillery and heavy ordnance stores to be put on board the French squadron.

The expeditionary division of the Baltic consists of two brigades. The first, under the orders of General Hugues, is composed of the 12th battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 3rd Regiment of the Line, and



THE EMPEROR LEAVING CALAIS HARBOUR, TO VISIT THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.





EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ENGLISH VESSELS, AT CALAIS, FOR THE BALTIC.



the 2nd Light Infantry; and the second, commanded by General Grey, of the 45th and 51st regiments of the Line. The first company of Sappers of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Engineers, and the 4th battery of the 1st regiment of Artillery, with a detachment of the 14th battery of the same regiment, are attached to the division. By a decree of the 3rd inst., General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been appointed Commander of the Expeditionary Division of the Baltic; the General of Division, Niel, Commander of the Engineering department; and Generals Hugues and Grey, Commanders of the two brigades of Infantry.

On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, the squadron got under weigh for the Baltic, with a beautiful topgallant breeze from the westward, the Commodore, in the *Hannibal*, taking the lead. At eight a large French transport brought up in the roads, towed from the eastward by a French steam-corvette.

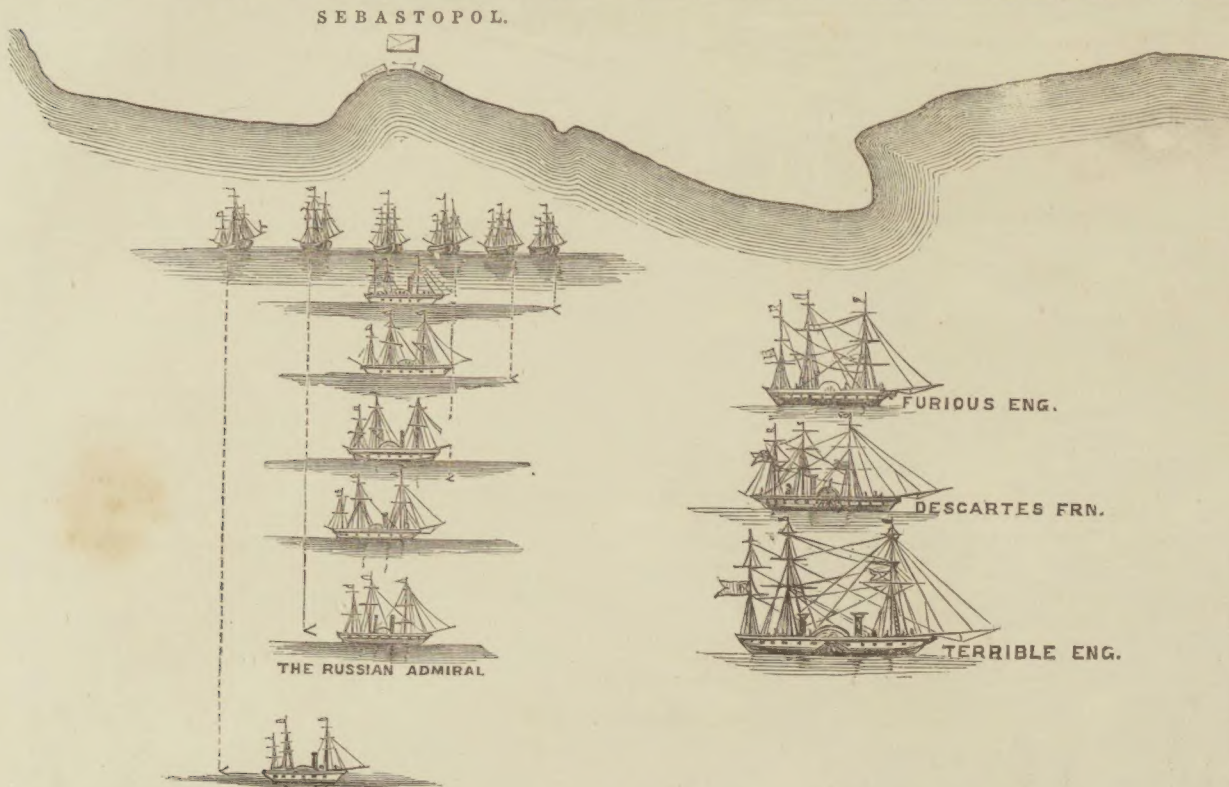
### THE AFFAIR OFF SEBASTOPOL.

We have received a letter from an eye-witness of this affair, which gives some additional particulars relating to it. It appears that the *Terrible* and *Retribution*, on their way to take in coals at a Turkish mine, in the

valley of Geslow, on the 6th ult., had gone up to Sebastopol, to see what was going on there; and, seeing that some of the ships were out, they went closer in, upon which the ships turned back and sent out three steamers, two of them towing a line-of-battle ship each.

"We kept tantalising them," says our Correspondent, "by pretending we could not go very fast; and when they were coming too close, we would go on a little faster. After an hour-and-a-half's chase they gave it up, and turned back. If there had only been the steamers, without the liners, we should have attacked them. The next morning, Capt. Drummond, of the *Retribution*, sent us to the fleet with all dispatch, to report to the Admiral that some of the enemy were out; we went along at a capital pace, and got into Kavarna Bay the same evening, at seven o'clock. The Admiral then sent us to the coal dépôt. When we returned, we found that the *Retribution* had arrived the next morning, and that the Admiral (Dundas) was very much displeased with her Captain in not stopping and trying to cut some of them off that were cruising.

"On Saturday, the 10th, we were again sent off, accompanied this time by the English steamer *Furious*, and the French one, *Descartes*. We went very close into Sebastopol this time; but they did not send any of their vessels out; so, after going round off their forts, we went leisurely out, and steamed along the coast of the Crimea. We were at



ENGAGEMENT OFF SEBASTOPOL, BETWEEN THREE STEAMERS OF THE ALLIED FLEET AND SIX RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

our stations going into Sebastopol, the guns were loaded, and ball cartridges served out to the men for the rifles and muskets. We came to a small village the next day, but did not send any iron messengers to them, as it appeared it was a country place, although there were two forts, but I believe no guns. There were great herds of cattle feeding; no doubt they were for the Russian troops.

"On the 15th ult. we again went off Sebastopol, after having first taken a vessel out of Eupatoria, and burnt her. Six steamers and five liners came out, but the liners went back and left the steamers to chase us. We drew them off the land as much as we could, and commenced action. We struck the Admiral's ship, and knocked her paddle-box away. They could not stand our fire, and turned tail and ran for their port. We gave chase, and let them have it from our forward pivot guns. We then turned broad-side on, and let them have two or three broadsides, they were too close to port, or we should have sunk one or two; they were crowded with troops. Rather odds, six to three, but they were manned by Russians. We stopped off the harbour, but they would not come out again, being satisfied with what they had got. We then steamed along the Crimea, towards Kaffa. Next day we saw a sail, and gave chase: it turned out to be a Sardinian barque going to Kerch for grain.

"Reports continually going about that sails are in sight: we go over, and they turn out to be clouds.

"We went again into Sebastopol on the 19th, and steamed easy abreast of one three-deck ship, one two-decker, two frigates, and one steamer. We did not fire. There was only the steamer in harbour that we damaged, so we suppose that the others are out somewhere. We shall have a look for them. We called in at the mouth of the Danube, and arrived at Baldjik quite safe, and without meeting any of the enemy."

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT WINCHELSEA AND RYE.

THE Sussex Archæological Society has fairly earned for itself the right of being considered the first of the local antiquarian societies of this country. It numbers about 800 members, and, what is better than mere numbers, there are among them a considerable number of zealous and active antiquarians—such as Mr. Blaauw, its secretary; Mr. M. A. Lower, a name well known by many interesting publications to which it is attached; Mr. William Figg, of Lewes; Mr. Durrant Cooper, the Rev. J. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Blencowe, and others, by whose exertions an annual volume is produced, superior in the character of its contents even to the "Transactions" of most of our metropolitan societies. On Thursday, the 13th of July, the Society held its annual meeting at Winchelsea and Rye. A special train had been provided at Brighton, which left that town early in the morning, and took up a numerous accession of visitors at Lewes and Hastings. When it reached the Winchelsea Station, soon after twelve o'clock, the party consisted of not much short of 400 persons, who were received there by Mr. Durrant Cooper, the historian of Winchelsea, and conducted by him and Mr. Blaauw to visit the principal objects in this curious old town. They were first conducted to the Pipewell-gate, or Land-gate, the most modern of the three old town gates, having been erected at the commencement of the fifteenth century. Mr. Durrant Cooper now undertook the office of lecturer, and gave a short explanation of each object which arrested their attention. They proceeded from this gate through the town, and, by a long and pleasant country lane (though within the precincts of the old town), to the New-gate, which formed part of the fortifications of the town, erected towards the end of the thirteenth century. On their way they passed the ash-tree, on the north side of the churchyard, where, in 1790, John Wesley preached his last open air sermon.

On the return, the whole party, of whom nearly two-thirds were ladies, passed through the park of the Gray Friars, where the scene was extremely picturesque. The site of the ancient monastery is now occupied by a handsome mansion, the residence of F. C. Silleman, Esq., into whose gardens the visitors were admitted, where they examined the interesting ruins of the ancient church of the Gray Friars. From hence they proceeded to Winchelsea Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. J. J. West. Fortunately, the weather was remarkably fine, so that there was no impediment to the full enjoyment of the day.

At about half past two the party proceeded by railway to Rye, where the arrangements had been superintended by Mr. Figg. On their arrival, they were received in the town by the Mayor, Recorder, and members of the corporation, who escorted the party to the Town-hall, where the annual meeting of the Society was then opened; C. H. Frewen, Esq., one of the members for East Sussex, taking the chair. After the preliminary annual business of the Society, Mr. Blaauw read an account of the visit of the Duke of Monmouth to Chichester, in 1678, from a contemporary manuscript. Mr. Holloway, the historian of Rye, then read a paper on the history of that ancient port, which concluded this part of the proceedings. The room in which the meeting was held was quite insufficient

for the company assembled on the occasion, a considerable portion of which had therefore already spread themselves about the town in search of its ancient monuments, which consisted principally of the fine old church, and of the ancient tower known as the Ypres Tower, now used as the town jail. The room of the old Grammar-school had been turned into a temporary museum, and a number of interesting objects of antiquity—the greater portion belonging to the Frewen family, and brought by the chairman, were arranged in it. Among the articles which attracted most attention was a curious ancient sacramental cup, of wood, exhibited by Mr. Pocock Clark, round the rim and other parts of which the following quaint verses were inscribed:—

O taste what drinketh the Lord of Life doth give!  
It is his own most deare and precious blood:  
Who drinke thereof eternally shall live,  
Who worthily receive that drinke so good.

Such as with honest and good hearts do heare  
His word sincerely often preach and read,  
They grow to assurance of salvation deare;  
The Spirit of Truth do them direct and lead.

They feel the power of Christes death and passion,  
Working in them the true death of all sin,  
And the power of his resurrection,  
Raising them up a new life to beginne.

To them it is a true and certayne token  
That they from Christe shall never be broken;  
Having true faith, working by sincere love,  
Their names are written in heaven above.

RICHARD ALLIN, A.B., xxii October, 1610.

Towards five o'clock, upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, in the upper part of a large old building, formerly part of the Augustine Friars, but now usually employed as a wool warehouse. Mr. Frewen again took the chair. The dinner was followed by a number of appropriate toasts. At about seven o'clock, the company rose from table, and returned to the railway station, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—This interesting collection, of which, since the strange refusal of the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase it for that establishment, so much has been said, will form a feature in the exhibitions of the approaching meeting of the British Association at Liverpool. Mr. Joseph Mayer, of that town, who purchased the collection, had liberally yielded to the wishes of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, to exhibit it publicly at Liverpool, in the month of June last, and Mr. Thomas Wright had acceded to the request of the society, that he should read a popular lecture on the occasion, explaining the character of the objects composing the collection, the manner of their discovery, and their bearing upon history. An alteration has since been made in the arrangements, and it is now proposed to exhibit the collection to the British Association. The town and the Historic Society will invite the Association to a grand soirée, on one of the evenings during the meeting in September, at which the Faussett collection, with an assemblage of other national antiquities, more or less illustrative of it, will be assembled, and at which Mr. Wright will deliver his lecture. This exhibition brought together and arranged under the direction of Mr. Mayer, will be considered as belonging to the Ethnological section of the Association.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.—A notice from the Department of Science and Art has been issued, which states that forty prizes, of the value of £8 are to be awarded to those students who take medals in the greatest number of stages in each of the Exhibitions. Twenty prizes are to be awarded in the Autumn Examination of 1854, and twenty prizes in the Spring Exhibition of 1855. These prizes are to enable the most deserving students to visit the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855; and each student will be required to make a written report of his observations on that Exhibition. They will be awarded among the students of all the schools of art throughout the kingdom.

THE CZAR AND GERMAN TRADE.—Intelligence from Leipsic of the 13th states that the disturbance caused in European business by Russian policy had a very serious effect on the last fair in that city. Very few persons arrived from Moldavia and Wallachia, and as the settlement of accounts is only made for the business transacted at the previous fair, considerable arrears remain due to the commercial men in Leipsic from those in the Principalities.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION FOR 1855.—An influential meeting of merchants and traders took place in Manchester, on Friday (last week), for the purpose of devising measures for the due representation of the staple manufactures of Manchester and the adjoining districts at the proposed Paris Exhibition of 1855: the Mayor presided.

NEW BILL REGULATING THE SALE OF BEER AND SPIRITS.—On Saturday a bill in the House of Commons was printed for further regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's Day. By this bill, if it should pass, public houses are not to be opened on Sundays between two and six o'clock, or after nine o'clock. No spirituous liquors are to be sold on Sunday. Constables may enter, and parties offending to be summarily fined £5.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor of Russia has suppressed the teaching of the French and German languages in the military school of Orenburg, and ordered the substitution of Persian, Arabic, and the Tartar language.

Government has resolved to erect a capacious building at Chelsea for the Normal School, now attached to Chelsea Military Asylum. The Board of Works have already prepared the plans of the new building.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, made up to the early part of July, shows a decline in its metallic reserve of £100,000 at Paris, and £565,000 in the branches in the provinces. The whole amount of coin and bullion in the banks is stated at about £18,000,000 sterling.

A most destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 5th inst. The Chinese Museum, the National Theatre, and other buildings, valued at about a million dollars, have been destroyed.

The Chamber of the Clergy in the Danish Diet has adopted the bill for emancipating the Jews.

The Tuscan Minister of the Interior has directed the civil authorities throughout the Grand Duchy to endeavour to convince the lower classes that the vine disease is not attributable to the smoke issuing from locomotives, as the opponents of railways have induced them to believe.

The heat in nearly all parts of the United States is described as being intense. In New York the thermometer has averaged 96 in the shade. In consequence of a rumour that there is to be, by decree, another extensive levy of men for the army in France, the insurance offices have raised their charge for substitutes. The price last week for a substitute was 3500 francs.

Old men say they can scarcely remember such a fine appearance of all kinds of crops, so early in the season, as there is in Scotland this year.

An American paper states that an experiment to test the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati is about to be tried. Letters from the coast of Abassia state that Schamyl has forbidden the sale of women in all the tribes that recognise his authority.

The *Western Star* states that the numbers of Englishmen and Scotchmen seeking to purchase land in the west of Ireland exceeds all expectation.

The Swedish telegraph line is now opened all the way from Stockholm to Gothenburg. The first despatch was sent on the 4th, the King of Sweden's birthday, and conveyed a congratulation to his Majesty.

The General Screw Steam Company have accepted the proposal of the Mauritius Government to keep up a monthly communication between that island and Ceylon, for the sum of £10,000 per annum; and the *Propontis* steamer opens the line on the 10th of August.

The payments from the Irish Encumbered Estates Court last week amounted to about £136,000.

Prince Poniatowski, whose resignation as Ambassador at the Court of Tuscany has been accepted, is about to leave Paris.

The sexton of All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been committed for trial, for stealing leaden coffins from the graves in the old graveyard.

A collision occurred recently on the Susquehanna Railroad, by which twenty-eight persons have been killed.

One of the persons who died from cholera during the recent visitation at Trimdon, Durham, had previously eaten eighteen fresh herrings at one meal.

The harvest is now over in Spain, and the produce is much more abundant than it was in 1853. The advices from Piedmont, Italy, and Germany are also very favourable.

Mr. Eccles Shorrocks, of Darwen, has left £3000 to found three fellowships in connexion with the Lancashire Independent College.

Cardinal Fornari having died intestate, all his property goes to the congregation De Propaganda Fide, according to the existing law that regulates the inheritance of Cardinals; so that his relations lose all their rights to it.

The British Consul at Genoa has issued a notice to the British residents there, warning them not to contribute to the Russian loan, as such an act would render them liable to a prosecution for high treason.

An Admiralty order has been received in Limerick for £468, payable to a poor man named Hickie, as wages due to his son, Cornelius Hickie, shipwright on board the lost *Erebus* and *Terror*, exploring expedition of Admiral Sir John Franklin.

It was stated by Mr. Bazley, at a public meeting in Manchester, the other day, that an improvement in the art of spinning was lately purchased from a French house, by certain English firms, at a cost of £30,000.

The price of wine is rising in Italy, owing to the grape disease. A certain measure which sold, before the blight, for 10 francs, is now 35 francs.

Among the applicants for relief last week, at the meeting of the Greenwich Board of Guardians, was a man from Yalding, aged 102.

The Calcutta papers mention the death of the well-known Baboo Mutty-Loll-Seal, whose fame has reached to England, where he has often appeared before the Privy Council. He has died worth upwards of a million of money.

The King of Prussia will, it is understood, proceed, in about a fortnight, to the island of Rugge, for sea-bathing. The Queen will, at the same time, renew her visit most probably to Ischl.

The sum subscribed as a testimonial to the eminent chemist, Liebig, by his English admirers, has exceeded £1000, one moiety of which has been applied to the purchase of a service of plate.

There have been disturbances in Manchester for several consecutive Sundays, owing to a determination of some of the disorderly among the Irish population to put down the street preaching of the city missionaries.

The Duke and Duchess of Genoa presided at the inauguration of the Alexandria and Novara Railway, which took place with great solemnity on the 8th.

The committee of the Cheltenham School of Art have issued handbills, announcing that their pupils may, in future, become candidates for "masterships"—the same being open to competition among the "female" students.

The frontier of Lombardy, which has hitherto been open to foot passengers only, is now also open to carriages and waggons driven by Ticinese subjects, provided with passports.

Mr. Dillon, who was wounded in the arm at the Ballingarry insurrection, has received permission to return to Ireland. The announcement was communicated to him by the British Ambassador of the United States.

Four hundred and sixty-six individuals were confined in the political prison of San Severo, in Venice, during the month of June.

A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice at Niagara known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced; for an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet.

A man who calls himself the Rev. John George Lambton Young, and who pretends to be a relative of Lord Durham, has been imposing upon the good-natured clergymen of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. He is now in custody on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences.

The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being raised in the city named after him.

Four of the passengers from Australia, by the *Magdalena*, which arrived at Southampton the other day, had gold with them valued at a million sterling.

A fire broke out at Salonica, on the 28th ult., which destroyed a large portion of the town. The damage done is said to be nearly 50,000,000 piastres.

Our average imports of Indian corn, previous to the potato failure, did not amount to more than 20,000 quarters annually. During the last four years they have averaged about 1,500,000 quarters annually.

The police in Warsaw is far less severe than it was a month since. People are permitted to let their beards grow, to wear white hats, to smoke in the streets, and the taverns are allowed to remain open until twelve, instead of ten o'clock.

A boiler explosion took place at Rochdale on Saturday morning, by which ten workpeople were killed, and a large number dangerously wounded.

Cholera has been committing frightful ravages at Marseilles. The deaths have lately been upwards of 100 a day.

Count Bernstorff, the new Prussian Ambassador, was presented, for the first time, to her Majesty on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

Madame Susanne Messelny, youngest sister of Louis Kossuth, has died in New York, of consumption. She was buried with public honours by the exiles.

The Oriental Gas Company have received intelligence by the Overland Mail that their contract for lighting Calcutta exclusively for twenty-one years has been confirmed.

Recent letters from Odessa state that Greek vessels were getting high freights to take produce from the Sea of Azoff to Constantinople, whence it is transhipped to this country.